

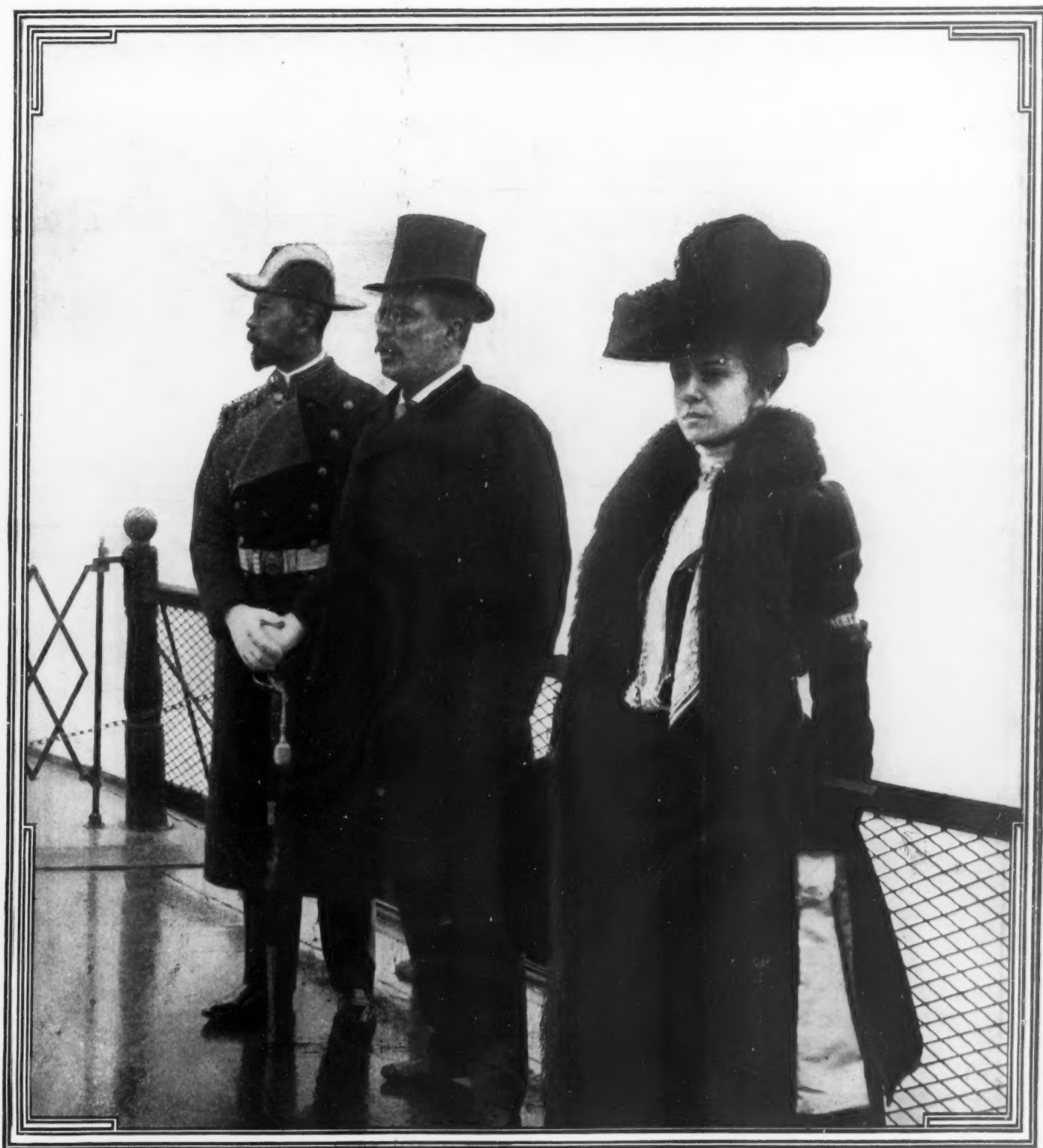
COLLIER'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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VOL. TWENTY-EIGHT NO. 24

NEW YORK MARCH 15 1902

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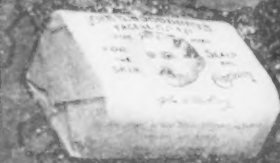


PHOTOGRAPH BY TH. JURGENSEN. COPYRIGHT 1902 BY GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN

ON THE WAY TO CHRISTEN THE EMPEROR'S YACHT

Prince Henry of Prussia, President Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, on the special ferryboat "Philadelphia" in New York Harbor, going down to the shipbuilding yards at Shooter's Island, to assist in the launching of "Meteor," the new private yacht of Emperor William of Germany

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP



Purity

Of mind and body is revealed by a clear complexion. No one charm possesses stronger power of attraction. Intelligent care can make the skin exquisite beyond comparison.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, the only soap made especially for the face, is a valuable tonic. Ladies and gentlemen will be pleased with the improvement in their looks produced by bathing with *hot* water and this soap every night before retiring. It purifies the skin, frees the pores from the day's dirt, decayed tissues and other impurities, leaves the skin glowing with health—smooth, firm, white.

Sold by dealers everywhere. 25 cents.

Special Offer Our booklet, telling how to improve one's looks, and trial size package of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Facial Cream sent for 5 cts. (stamp or coin; to pay postage. Address Dept. 5)

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO., Sole Agents, Cincinnati, O.



GOOD money makers need some conservative method of investing a part of their gains to protect the rest. Successful men are just the ones to carry the most Life Insurance. The Prudential's Guaranteed Five Per Cent. Gold Bond is especially attractive as a means of investment. Write for particulars.

Fill out this slip and send to us

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of Gold Bond policies.

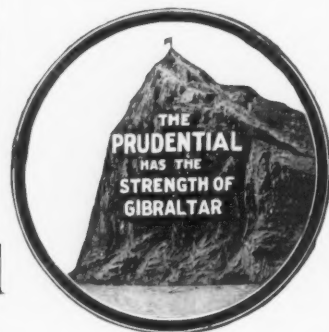
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Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Dept. Y



The
Prudential
Insurance Company
of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President

HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.

A Lesson in Champagne Values

Recent Prices at Wholesale in London,
as per October, 1901, Market Lists: -

	Shillings per CASE
POMMERY BRUT, '93	125
G. H. Mumm, '93	91
Perrier Jouet, Extra Quality, '93	87-92
Moet & Chandon Dry Imperial, '93	83-90
Pol Roger, Extra Dry, '93	83-87
Ruinart, Extra Dry, '93	70-75

AS PRICE PER BOTTLE IS GENERALLY
THE SAME,

*Why Not
Have the Best?*

Measured by the Standard of either PRICE or QUALITY,

POMMERY
is the Best the World Over.

**GEYSERS,
CAÑONS
and WILD
ANIMALS**
are found in
combination
only in
Yellowstone Park

To see them, go
there between
June 1st and Sept. 15th.


Wonderland 1902
-just out-describes
the Park and
animals.

Send Six Cents
for it.

New Rates and Arrange-
ments for 1902

CHAS FEE
GEN'L PASS. AGENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.





DAIMLER

GASOLINE MARINE MOTORS

SAFE, ECONOMICAL, DURABLE, RELIABLE.

"THEY TAKE YOU THERE AND BRING YOU BACK"

Motors from 2 to 50 Horse-power
Launches from 18 to 125 Feet

The Daimler Motors are of the Four Cycle type of engine, sitting low in boat, and made light as possible consistent with strength. Equipped with Reversing Gear and Governor, insuring steadiness of speed. A choice of Electric or Hot Air ignition.

USED AND INDORSED BY
UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Builders of Automobile Delivery Wagons

939 Steinway Ave. DAIMLER MFG. CO. Long Island City

\$5 Will Start You in the Mail Order Business \$5

Our Mammoth Outfit consists of 48 rapid selling novelties, 300 letterheads and envelopes with your name printed on same, and 100 32-page catalogues to be stamped with your address, together with full instructions for advertising, getting agents and starting in business for yourself. Cash value of outfit, \$12.00, which we will send you including four electrots and the inserting of your free advertisement, on receipt of \$5.00.

Stock includes the following samples, from which you can select the best sellers:

New Electric Push Button.....10c	Magic Puzzle Keys.....10c	Pair Fighting Roosters.....10c
Diminishing Pack of Cards.....10c	Musical Drying Pig.....10c	Leather Watch Chain.....10c
Combination Glass Cutter.....10c	Magic Winking Eye.....10c	Set Mexican Gold Bugs.....10c
Pen American Electric Lamp.....10c	Frightful Rattlesnake.....10c	Wonderful Money Shaker.....10c
Automatic Copying Fence.....10c	Bucktooth Boquet.....10c	Unique Dice Cup and Dice.....10c
Combination Prairie Whistle.....10c	Vanishing Ball Trick.....10c	Trumpet in Handkerchief.....10c
Wonderful Cigarette Paper Trick.....10c	Deadshot Squirt Pistol.....10c	Magic Diminishing Mirror.....10c
Combination Puzzle and Mirror.....10c	New Surprise Clown.....10c	Multiplying Egg Snake.....10c
Magic Burning and Changing Box.....10c	Magic Trick Cards.....10c	Magic Needle Threader.....10c
Bewitched Glass and Dissolved Coin.....10c	Magic Watch Charm.....10c	No. 1 Camera and Outfit.....10c
Magic Swan and Automatic Lung Tooter.....10c	Mammoth Package.....10c	Gem Pocket Savings Bank.....10c
Rubber Stamp (any name desired).....10c	Our Boy's Telephone.....10c	Everyday Printing Outfit.....10c
Comical Mirror.....10c	Imp's Bottle.....10c	Magic Flute.....10c
Canary Warbler.....10c	Rubberneck Jim.....10c	Mending Tissue.....10c
Dancing Skeleton.....10c	Magic Envelope.....10c	Roaming Niece.....10c
Good Luck Puzzle.....10c	Magic Nail.....10c	Set 60 Books.....10c

Spitting Bill

The Wonderful Surprise Clown. This is a handsome scarf pin—with a tiny rubber hose running to a bulb in your pocket. Fill with water or cologne and give your friends the surprise of their lives. Squirts 20 feet. 20 cents postpaid. 3 for 50 cents.

NOVELTY SUPPLY COMPANY,
80 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

VANISHING BALL TRICK

Passing a ball through a solid table, blowing it from your pocket into a vase, which is included with the trick, and many other wonderful feats oflegerdemain, easily performed with this outfit. Postpaid, 30c; 3 for 50c. Stamps or silver. Your money back if you don't like it.

NOVELTY SUPPLY CO., 80 Dearborn St., Chicago

While we send all of the above mentioned articles with \$5 outfit we will send any one or more of them prepaid at prices named. FREE We will insert your 10 line advertisement free in the "Atlas" or other magazine selected from a list of 50. Also, to pick the goods that we are making, we send our customers FREE of charge electrots of the four advertisements shown herewith and will furnish you with the goods at lowest possible price.

Hundreds are making fortunes every year out of the mail order business. They all started in a small way. So did we, but today we are the largest manufacturers of mail order novelties in this country. Order samples of the above novelties, or all 4 for 30c, and get catalogue.

NOVELTY SUPPLY COMPANY
80 Dearborn Street, Chicago

ELECTRIC FLASH-LIGHT LAMP

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Entirely new. Practical 16 candle power lamp. Not a toy. Always ready. Non-Explosive. No kerosene or gasoline used. Lasts a lifetime. Sample sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. 3 for 50 cents postpaid.

NOVELTY SUPPLY CO., 80 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Youth's Telephone

Scientific Mechanical Toy, 10c.

This is a complete, perfect little metal telephone, with strong, sensitive transmitters. Even a whisper is distinct at quite a long distance. Connect up your house and barn, or with a neighbor's house, and charge penny tolls. Easy pocket money. Agents Wanted. Enormous Sales. Price 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents, postpaid.

NOVELTY SUPPLY COMPANY, 80 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

The World's Greatest, Best and Most Entertaining Home Magazine

350,000 COPIES EACH MONTH ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND READERS

THE Woman's Home Companion is the leader of all the high-class household publications. It has 40 to 58 pages each issue, and in twelve issues carries more than one thousand beautiful illustrations by the finest artists with brush or camera. Its departments are the best and its special features are unexcelled. In short, it is the largest, brightest and best illustrated home magazine published anywhere for one dollar a year. The leading writers and artists are included in the list of contributors to the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION. Among the writers are:

HAMLIN GARLAND
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY
LILIAN BELL
MARGARET SANGSTER
MARY E. WILKINS
BRET HARTE

ROBERT BARR
CLINTON SCOLLARD
ROBERT C. V. MEYERS
CHARLES BATTALL LOOMIS
OCTAVE THANET
OPIE READ

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD
ROBERT GRANT
R. K. MUNKITTRICK
J. J. a' BECKETT
MRS. STEPHEN CRANE
EDGAR FAWCETT

A partial list of the artists whose work appears from time to time includes:

HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY
T. de THULSTRUP
B. WEST CLINEDINST
H. L. V. PARKHURST
E. M. ASHE

JESSIE WILCOX SMITH
C. ALLAN GILBERT
HENRY HUTT
J. C. LEYENDECKER
C. M. RELYEA

C. CHASE EMERSON
W. T. SMEDLEY
LOUIS LOEB
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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION IS \$1.00 A YEAR
TEN CENTS A COPY, AT ALL NEWS-STANDS

TWO MASTERPIECES OF ART } 30 CENTS
AND THREE MONTHS' TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION FOR

The most faithful reproductions of great masterpieces ever offered. Not only the detail, but the life and artistic quality of the originals are preserved with absolute fidelity. Neither the illustration here nor any description can possibly do justice to these beautiful works of art.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW—By Marcus Stone. The picture shown in our illustration is an exquisite reproduction of the original painting worth many thousands of dollars. In the foreground stands a workman in rough clothes just taking from the arms of his wife their happy child—the "Sunshine." Beyond this group is a glimpse of a handsome, rich estate, and the single figure of a woman standing alone in widow's mourning—her childless, lonely life typifying the second half of the title.

I AM LORD OF ALL I SURVEY—By Clemenson. A handsome companion picture to Landseer's famous DEFIANCE, OR STAG AT BAY. The noble figure of a stalwart buck, with great spreading antlers, is the splendid central figure, while a tiny fawn and its mother lie at the feet of their proud lord. A strong and beautiful picture.

PHARAOH'S HORSES—By Herring. Three fine heads of fiery horses so full of life that one can almost see their nostrils quiver and hear their quick breathing. The greatest picture of horses' heads ever painted.

ST. CECILIA—By Naujok. A perfect reproduction of the original painting, held at an almost priceless figure. The beautiful figure of St. Cecilia is seen seated at the keyboard of a great church organ, while cherubs pour down on the keys a wealth of heaven's flowers.



No. 801 SUNSHINE AND SHADOW Size 20 by 25 inches

Any one of the grand pictures described above and a sample copy of the Woman's Home Companion, also a circular with twenty beautiful illustrations describing twenty different pictures of this series, sent postage paid, for 15 Cents

3 SHORT STORIES FREE

We have prepared an exquisite booklet including three short stories by Mary E. Wilkins, Brander Matthews and Robert Grant, all beautifully illustrated. It is a perfect gem of the printers' art. We will send this booklet free, postage paid, in lieu of picture, if you will send ten cents—the regular price—for one copy of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

THE HOME-COMING OF JESSICA. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated from Photographs
AN IDYL OF CENTRAL PARK. By Brander Matthews. Illustrated by Irving R. Wiles
THE ROMANCE OF A SOUL. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea

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FORGET

COLLIER'S EASTER NUMBER

Will Comprise 40 Pages of Sumptuous Art and Text

ISSUED

MARCH 29TH

MEMORY TRAINING

New Practical System for Developing and Perfecting the Memory Discovered by an Indiana Student-Business Man. Is Rapidly Becoming the Wonder of Twentieth Century Progress

Needed by All, Possessed by so Few, a Good Reliable Memory is the Key to Success. Anywhere, Everywhere the Person Having the Best Memory Rises to the Top

PARTICULARS FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE



D. F. URBAHNS

For years the world has been waiting for someone to discover a system of memory training which might be of actual benefit. Not a theoretical method requiring months or years of hard study, but a simple practical system which accomplishes the most in the least time. It has remained for Mr. D. F. Urbahns, a student-business man of Fort Wayne, Ind., to bring out such a system. It is so easy that even a child cannot fail to understand. It is so plain and attractive that one can hardly help becoming interested in it, and above all it is so intensely practical that it helps one over the rough rocks of life to success, where without its aid absolute failure would be the result. Let the reader recall his or her own experience: has there ever been a time in your life when you lost money by forgetting a set of figures or a business appointment? Did you ever lose a friend by forgetting a name or face which you most wished to remember? Did your friends ever do you an injury by forgetting you when you

should have been remembered? Did you ever forget anything which, remembered, would have been valuable to you in any way? These are questions worthy of careful thought, and when one stops to consider that a system is now being used which will overcome all these serious obstacles to success, what need is there to hesitate? Any bank, business house or minister of the Gospel in Fort Wayne will be glad to tell what they know of Mr. Urbahns. His integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestioned. He is prepared to furnish plenty of evidence as to the value of his method among those who have used it, and it does seem that anyone who feels the need of a better memory can not do a wiser thing than to investigate this new system thoroughly, coming as it does from a source entirely trustworthy. Simply send your name and address to Mr. D. F. Urbahns, 91 Bass Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the full information and particulars will be forwarded to you free by return mail. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Easter Collier's

to be issued under date of March 29, promises to be the most important Special of the Spring. The number will comprise 40 pages and carry a handsome colored cover. A wealth of fiction and art in keeping with the season has been provided for this issue

Advertising Forms Close March 15-19

RIDE THE RESTFUL

RACYCLE

Rigid, Reasonable, Radically Right

Readily Retains
Reassuring
Rods, when
Racing Rabid
Roadside
Rogues;
Restoring
Road Rights to
Riders Refusing
Restraint



Research
Reinforces
Racycle's
Reputation.
Riders
Remember
RACYCLE

Reduced Rates to Resident Representatives to Ride Round and Request Rider's Remittances Receiving Rapid Remunerative Returns. Request Rates of Reward and Reprints of Royal Racycles.

MIAMI CYCLE AND MFG. CO.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

THIS BIG Sleeping Doll WITH CHAIR FREE

GIRLS send your name and address and we will mail you 30 imitation Diamond Set Rolled Gold Collar Buttons to sell at only 10 Cents each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the \$3.00 and we will send you at once by express, all charges paid, this



Handsome Dressed Doll

one and one-half feet in height, imported direct from Europe for us. This doll has a beautiful bisque head, blue eyes, pearly teeth, long natural golden curly ringlets, hat, dainty shoes and stockings that can be taken off, lace trimmed underwear, automatic sleeping eyes (goes to sleep when put to bed). Elegantly and stylishly dressed. A magnificent creature of dollhood, sweet and pretty as a picture, and will be a source of endless pleasure and amusement to the little ones.

Understand this is no printed cloth or rag doll that has to be made up and stuffed, or a cheap paper doll, such as some concerns give, but a real jointed Sleeping Beauty Doll. With Doll we will also send this handsome Doll's Chair, as illustrated in this advertisement, and which we are confident will please you. Understand we give you both Doll and Chair for selling only 30 Collar Buttons and no more. This is an extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated by

any other reliable concern. We will guarantee to treat you right and shall expect the same treatment in return. Your credit is good with us, and we trust you for the buttons until you sell them.

\$100 Reward is hereby offered to any person who can prove that we have not given Free a beautiful Doll for selling 30 Collar Buttons, or that our testimonial letters are not genuine.

Our patrons are extremely well pleased with the Doll as the following letters will show:
THE STANDARD JEWELRY CO., Boston, Mass.: DAYTON, OHIO, Dec. 27, 1901.
GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge receipt of Doll shipped via Express prepaid. It arrived on the afternoon before Christmas, and I was more than pleased with it; it is far more beautiful than the picture you sent of it. I am glad to know that there are still some honest men who will follow out what they promise. Many of the ads. in the papers are "fakes," but yours was not. I thank you for the prompt manner in which you sent me the Doll after sending you the \$3.00. Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year for 1902, I remain, yours respectfully,
FLORENCE BETSCH, Age 11 years.

Mrs. A. Ray, New Orleans, La., writes: "I have received your handsome Doll in good order. I am very proud of it."

Mrs. Gerie Balter, Locke's Mills, Mich., writes: "The beautiful Doll received and much pleased with it. It is much handsomer than I expected."

Iola B. Mills, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Doll received this p. m. all right. I think it lovely. It well paid me for my work."

Mrs. F. Cousen, Jacoby, La., writes: "I am more than delighted over the Doll you have sent me. My little girl's friends all want one." WRITE US TO-DAY. ADDRESS

STANDARD JEWELRY CO., 73-75 PEARL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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COLLIER'S

P. F. COLLIER & SON
PUBLISHERS



WEEKLY

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES
416-424 WEST 13TH ST.

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT
NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

NEW YORK : MARCH 15, 1902

TEN CENTS A COPY
\$5.20 PER YEAR

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE WAS NATURALLY depressed by the news that Attorney-General Knox had given an opinion to the effect that the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law were violated by the Northern Securities Company, and that, in pursuance of instructions from President Roosevelt, he would bring an action to test the legality of that corporation. Such a suit will be, of course, totally distinct from that which the Attorney-General of Minnesota asked leave of the United States Supreme Court to bring against the same corporation for violation of a State law. The interests of the corporation will, no doubt, be defended by able counsel, and several years are likely to elapse before a final decision is rendered. It is absurd to suppose that, during the pendency of a long litigation, the functions of the Stock Exchange will be interrupted, or even materially affected. The only immediate effect of the doubt cast on the legality of the Northern Securities Company will be the postponement of other railway combinations which had been projected. The general prosperity of the country is attested by the continuous increase in the earnings of railways, and by the phenomenal fact that the domestic demand for the products of iron and steel now exceeds the supply. Under these propitious circumstances, the check encountered by the promoters of the Northern Securities Company should have no effect upon the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, which are now selling much below their values, if values are to be measured by the prices obtained for the stocks of other industrial companies, which, unlike United States Steel, refuse to take the public into their confidence with regard to the management of their affairs.

ENTIRELY ABORTIVE WAS THE ILL-NATURED ENDEAVOR to chill the welcome which the American people accorded to Prince Henry of Prussia by reviving the charge that, after Dewey's victory, the commander of the German squadron in Manila Bay showed himself unfriendly to Americans. What may have been the personal predilections or antipathies of a German naval officer at the further end of the globe is now recognized as a matter of no consequence, in view of the light cast on the attitude of the German Government itself by Emperor William's emphatic refusal to sanction the coercive note advocated by Lord Pauncefote. To read the hasty and sweeping deductions drawn by some American newspapers from the unauthorized behavior of an ill-tempered naval commander in Manila Bay must have been a painful trial to Baron von Holleben, conscious as he was all the time that the unswerving friendliness of his own conduct and of his government's was known to our State Department. During the years that followed he must have smarted under the injustice of which his country was a victim, and he must have rejoiced at his imperial master's decision to set the whole truth before the world by publishing the collective note advocated by the British Ambassador, and his own disapproval thereof.

ONE OF THE MOST DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS IN the controversy concerning the part taken by the British Foreign Office in the effort to put unwelcome pressure on our government by the collective note proposed on April 14, 1898, is the attempt made by George W. Smalley, the American correspondent of the London "Times," to blacken the memory of the late President McKinley. Mr. Smalley, who has put himself forward as an apologist for Lord Pauncefote, first denied that the British Ambassador at Washington had acted on his own initiative in advocating the coercive note, the text of which was forwarded by Baron von Holleben to Berlin. That position could be no longer maintained after Lord Cranborne had asserted in the House of Commons that what Lord Pauncefote had done in connection with the note was done on his own initiative, and that, when the proposed note was communicated to the British Foreign Office, it was disapproved. Finding it necessary to fall back on another line of defence, Mr. Smalley said that on April 14 Lord Pauncefote, as a man of superior righteousness, felt it his duty to redress the wrong committed by President McKinley in withholding from Congress and the public the offers made by Spain in a despatch of April 10. It was promptly shown that the substance of the despatch of April 10 had been published all over the United States on the morning of April 11, and had been known for three days to every member of Congress when Lord Pauncefote, on his own initiative, invited the representatives of various European powers to unite in a coercive note. This imputation on the memory of President

McKinley having been shown to be groundless, Mr. Smalley retreated on the assertion that it was Minister Woodford's note of April 5 which had been wrongfully withheld from Congress and the public, and that it was this act on the President's part which, in Lord Pauncefote's opinion, justified him in urging a minatory note on the part of foreign powers. It was quickly proved that there had been no suppression of the Woodford note, whereupon Mr. Smalley's defence of Lord Pauncefote collapsed, and left the defender in an awkward predicament.

WE HAVE NOT HEARD THE LAST OF THIS MATTER by any means. It will be remembered that the attempts of the British Foreign Office to evade an explicit statement on the subject were brought to naught by the publication of Baron von Holleben's despatch. Exasperated at the compulsion to which he was thus subjected, Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has expressed surprise that the German Government should have published the Holleben despatch without first obtaining the consent of the other governments interested. Lord Lansdowne goes on to say in his note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that Lord Pauncefote's part in the meeting of April 14 was simply that of the senior member or dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and that nothing done by him was prompted by unfriendliness to the United States. The German reply to these remarkable assertions has been published. In substance, it reiterates that Baron von Holleben did not regard the part taken by Lord Pauncefote in the meeting of April 14 as purely conventional, but, on the contrary, informed his government that the coercive note was urged by the British Ambassador so strongly that his auditors supposed him to be obeying instructions, communicated, of course, through the Foreign Office, but suggested by Queen Victoria herself. The notion that Baron von Holleben supposed the instructions to have been given directly by the Queen herself, over the head of the Foreign Office and without its knowledge, will not bear examination. The German Ambassador is too thoroughly conversant with English constitutional law and history to imagine that a constitutional sovereign could be guilty of such an act, or that Lord Pauncefote would dare to aid and abet her in it. As to Lord Lansdowne's intimation that the advocacy of the proposed coercive note was not an unfriendly act, it is certain that Emperor William considered the proposed note unfriendly, and, for his part, refused to sanction it. Nor can it be for a moment doubted that, had Lord Pauncefote succeeded in getting the coercive note signed by the representatives of all the great powers and presented to President McKinley, the hostile demonstration would have provoked a whirlwind of wrath in the United States.

LORD ROSEBERY'S REPUDIATION OF HOME RULE in his speech at Liverpool was promptly followed by a challenge on the part of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Parliamentary leader of the Liberal party. The challenge was couched in the inquiry whether Lord Rosebery had meant his declaration to be understood as made from the interior of the Liberal political tabernacle or from some vantage ground outside. Lord Rosebery promptly picked up the gauntlet by replying that his announcement had been made from a place outside the tabernacle, but not in solitude. The inference drawn from his words was that he expected to be joined by all or most of the Imperialist Liberals, among whom Mr. Herbert Asquith is conspicuous. The expectation has been fulfilled. Lord Rosebery, however, and the Imperialist Liberals will not be strong enough to make much of a figure in the House of Commons or in the country at large, if they stand alone. The situation would be materially changed if the Liberal-Unionists could be persuaded to desert the Conservatives and enter into a coalition with Lord Rosebery's friends. There seems to be no chance of such a fusion, however, in view of the resolutions passed the other day at a meeting of the Liberal-Unionists, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire.

SO FAR AS THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY AIMS at the maintenance of the "Open Door" in Manchuria, it receives moral support from a note addressed by our State Department to the Russian Foreign Office at a date a little earlier than that of the publication of the treaty. In that note the belief was expressed that Russia intends to carry out her promise to leave undisturbed the commercial rights in Manchuria which were assured to the United States by

treaties with China. That promise will remain unfulfilled, however, and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty will remain inoperative, so long as Russia retains possession of Newchwang, which is the principal entrepot of Manchurian commerce. Just now, therefore, the question of paramount interest in connection with the situation in the Far East is this: How soon will Japan and England demand that the Russian authorities shall renounce their present control of the Newchwang Custom House, and give back the city to the Chinese? To relieve Russia from intolerable humiliation, the newly allied powers will doubtless consent to a moderate delay, but they will probably require that a definite date for the withdrawal of Russia's garrison from Newchwang shall be named. It is now generally acknowledged that, if any attempt to resist Russia's absorption of Manchuria is to be made, it should be made at once, before the Trans-Siberian Railway can be reconstructed and adapted to military purposes.

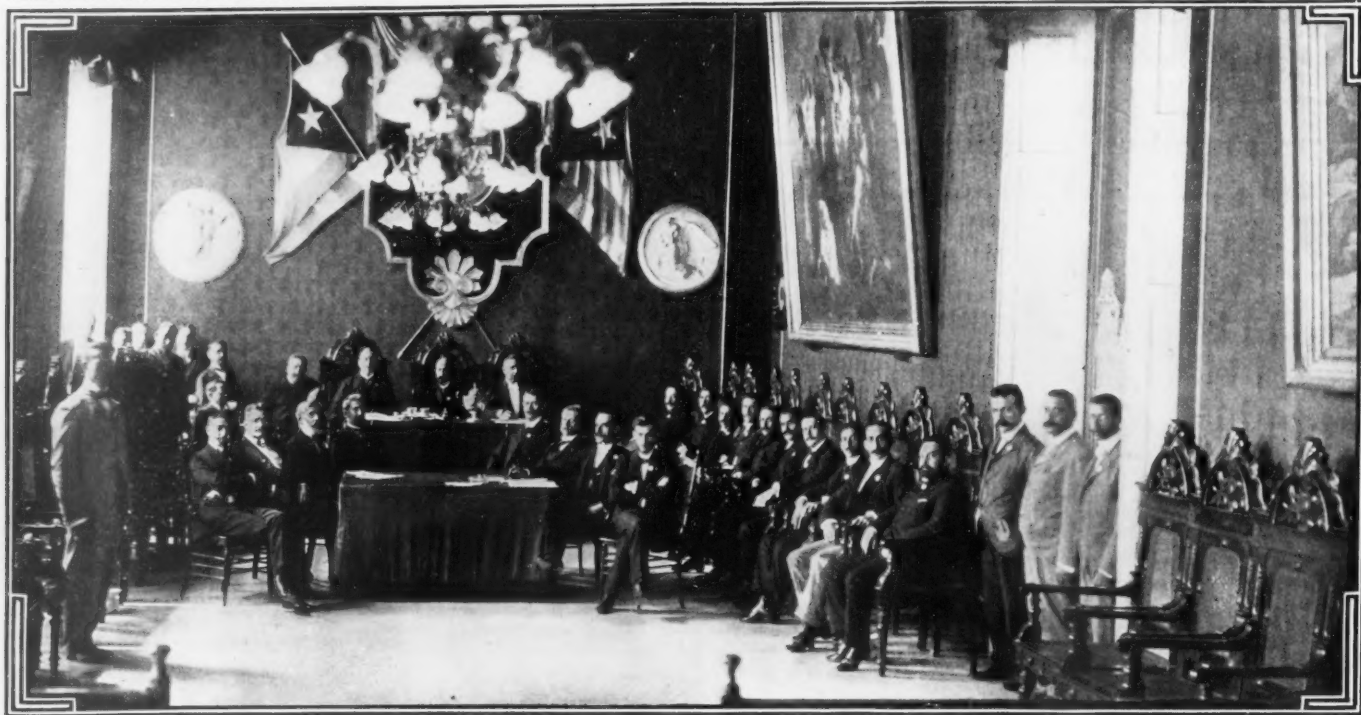
THE PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES having been ratified by two-thirds of our Federal Senate, we may take for granted that the sugar planters of St. Croix will soon obtain the privilege conceded to the sugar growers of Porto Rico, that, namely, of placing their product on the United States market duty free. When the effect of the privilege on the sugar industry and the general prosperity of Porto Rico and St. Croix shall have been fully recognized by Jamaica, Barbadoes and other British possessions in the Caribbean, there is certain to be an outcry from those unfortunate islands for annexation to the United States. That annexation would mean to them all the difference between misery and well-being is indisputable, and it is possible that on humanitarian grounds Great Britain might assent to such a change of sovereignty. Whether we could be persuaded to annex them, however, is questionable. Since our acquisition of the harbor of St. Thomas we no longer need the British West Indies for strategic purposes, and our beet-root sugar producers would scarcely welcome their competition.

AT THE MEETING OF SO-CALLED REPRESENTATIVE Democrats, which took place in the Manhattan Club on Washington's Birthday, neither Grover Cleveland nor William Jennings Bryan was present. It is beyond a doubt that in the central and far Western States Mr. Bryan still has many followers, who, if they can manage to control the next National Convention of the Democratic party, will insist that their favorite chief shall have a hand in the framing of the platform, even if he does not head the ticket. It is equally certain that some of the large capitalists who still profess allegiance to Democratic principles are firm in the belief that Mr. Cleveland would be the safest standard-bearer of the Democracy in 1904. Even among the Democratic rank and file there are many superstitious persons who ascribe a kind of magic to his leadership. They point to the fact that never since the Civil War have Democrats been piloted into Federal offices except on the two occasions when Grover Cleveland was at the helm.

THE CONFUSION OF THOUGHT REGARDING THE Philippines and the consequent difficulty of agreeing on a mode of governing them arise from the failure to recognize that the archipelago contains a multitude of islands inhabited by peoples speaking different languages, professing different religions, and representing widely different grades of civilization. A form of government adapted to the Christianized Tagals of Manila and the more civilized parts of Luzon would not be suited to the Negritos inhabiting the interior uplands in that very island, or to the savages who occupy three-fourths of Mindanao. There are islands, also, in the Visaya group, only the edges of which were ever controlled by the Spaniards, while but the semblance of suzerainty was exercised over the Mohammedans on the Mindanao coasts and in the Sulu archipelago. The Territorial form of government requested by the so-called Federal Party, which has its headquarters at Manila, might, as we have said, be safely conceded, if it were restricted to the civilized part of Luzon. There are also two or three islands in the Visaya group which may be deemed qualified to exercise a certain amount of autonomy. There are other parts of the Philippines, however, which cannot reasonably expect to be intrusted with any large measure of self-government, until they shall have been subjected to civilizing influences for several generations.

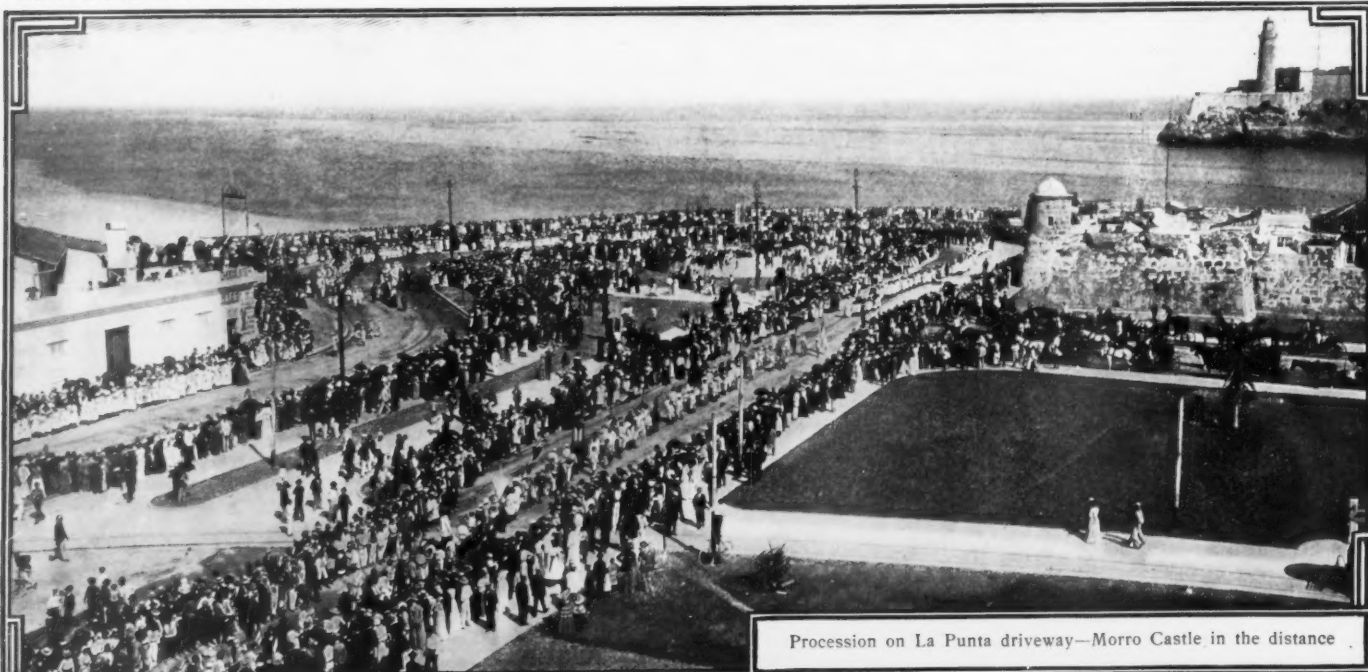
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN SESSION IN HAVANA

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. DANIEL TRATTON, HAVANA, CUBA



This is the Hall of the "Ayuntamiento," or City Council, in the Governor-General's Palace, where the Electors met to vote for Palma and Estevez. Newspaper men are in the corner near the window; others standing are attendants. The ones seated are the Electors who voted for Palma and Estevez. *Grito de Baire* is the day on which, out in the bush seven years ago, Cuba was last declared free. Its anniversary was the 24th of February, when the Electoral College of this Cuban Republic we are setting up met and formally elected Tomas Estrada Palma as President and Luis Estevez y Romero as Vice-President. There were tremendous crowds in the streets of Havana at the moment of the election, reviewing a procession of 14,000 little children from the public schools the Americans established. If there is no enthusiasm over the approach of the time for inaugurating the government of the first long-looked-for Republic of Cuba, it is due in some measure to the effect the sugar crisis has had on the public mind. It would be wellnigh impossible for a native government long to endure without some arrangement for freer trade in sugar and tobacco, say the Havanese. It is becoming clear that the economic problem of Cuba is verging into a simple political one

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES E. DOTY, HAVANA, CUBA



Procession on La Punta driveway—Morro Castle in the distance



The procession, on Cuba's Independence Day, February 24, of the school children of Havana and suburbs, fourteen thousand strong, passing reviewing stand

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN HAVANA, FEBRUARY 24, 1902

A Puzzle for Congress—Cuba or the Trusts?

By HENRY T. OXNARD, President of the American Beet Sugar Association

IN MY OPINION the United States Government is under no moral or legal obligation to Cuba to reduce the duty upon raw sugar exported from that island to the United States. The intervention of the United States has not deprived Cuba of any market which she had prior to that intervention. The "Platt Amendment" does not suggest any such moral obligation. There is no present distress in Cuba; but, on the contrary, there is a scarcity of labor. All available Cuban labor is employed at wages which are seventy-five per cent higher than those which prevailed before our intervention. These facts were testified to by Cuban witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Sugar is now being made in Cuba at an average cost of one and a half cents a pound, and can, therefore, be sold in the United States at the present temporary low price and under the present tariff at a profit. There is, therefore, no foundation for the claim that a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar is necessary in order to enable the manufacturer and the planter in Cuba to continue the business and to obtain credit. The present low price of sugar is due to over-production, and the United States Government is in no way responsible for it. There is every reason to believe that the condition is a temporary one and that sugar will bring a higher price within a few months. The proposed abolition of European bounties on sugar will improve the conditions of the trade by restricting output and raising prices, and the problem will be solved for Cuba and all other sugar-growers without action by the United States Government.

A TRUST BEHIND THE SCREEN?

At any rate, the proposed reduction in the duty upon Cuban sugar would not inure to the benefit of the Cuban planter or the manufacturer, but would inure to the benefit of the American Sugar Refining Company, because that company controls the American market for raw sugar, and unless the Cuban planter accepted the price named by that company he would have to fall back on the "world's market," which would pay him a still lower price. The American beet sugar industry has made such progress, and has proved so conclusively that it will eventually be able to furnish a large part of the consumption of the United States at a low price, that it is worth protecting during its development. The proposed reduction, even if it were fixed at twenty per cent, would cripple the industry, turn the attention of capital from it, and eventually destroy it altogether. The result of the destruction of the industry would be the destruction of a vast and increasing source of wealth to the people of the United States, and as it would involve also the destruction of the domestic cane sugar industry, it would leave the American Sugar Refining Company without a competitor and increase the price of sugar to the consumer. Reciprocal trade relations with Cuba which involved a destruction of the beet sugar industry would result in a net loss of wealth to the United States, because of the fact that the increase of wealth by reason of the increase of trade with Cuba, which is largely of an illusory character, would not offset the loss of the productive circulation of vast sums of money among the farmers, implement-makers and others, now brought about by the operation of beet sugar factories.

If it is thought desirable and necessary to make a gift to the Cuban population the entire people of the United States ought to make the gift, and it should not be allowed to fall upon the domestic sugar and tobacco industries. A payment from the Treasury of the United States to the Treasury of the Cuban Republic would be a payment from the whole people of one nation to the whole people of the other. This plan would not involve an injury to the domestic sugar industry, and would result in the money reaching the Cubans themselves, instead of being absorbed by the American Sugar Refining Company. There is every reason to believe that the President of the United States, the War Department and the Ways and Means Committee are not yet in possession of the political, agricultural, manufacturing and scientific bearings of the question under discussion, and they ought first to be ascertained by a careful investigation of a commission sent to Cuba before action is taken. The proposed reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar and tobacco is an arbitrary, disorderly and unscientific treatment of the tariff situation in the United States. It is not fair to single out the industry most needing protection and to reduce the duty upon its manufactured

product without giving it the advantage of a reduction in the duty upon iron, steel and other articles which enter into the construction of the factory and the conduct of its business.

A GOVERNMENT GOLD BRICK FOR OUR FARMING FRIENDS

The attack upon the beet sugar industry is an attack upon the only important industry in regard to which the American farmer enjoys the benefit of protection. The farmer is required to pay protected prices for almost every article which he uses or consumes, and it is now proposed to deprive him of the benefit which he is obtaining from the protection of an industry which is furnishing him with a new and profitable use for his land. For these and other reasons the beet sugar growers of this country claim that it is unnecessary, and would be unwise and unfair, to reduce the duty upon sugar exported from the island of Cuba to the United States.

Our intervention freed Cuba from a debt of three hundred million dollars which she owed to Spain. In 1889 we distributed among her people three million of dollars in cash and five million four hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred rations in order to enable them to resume their vocations. We have so far improved the sanitary condition of Havana, Santiago and other places that yellow fever is becoming a thing of the past. A score of similar great services have we rendered Cuba, involving the expenditure of great sums of money, and giving to Cuba the benefit of the wisdom, capacity and training of our public officials. It is surely a far cry to the extraordinary conclusion that because we have won for Cuba her liberty and independence we are called upon to sacrifice the interests of our native farmers to add still further to the obligations under which we have placed the people of the island.

It is not denied that the Cuban sugar industry is to-day suffering from the same causes which are embarrassing the domestic sugar producers, namely, a low market due to over-production in the world's supply. It seems, however, fair to assume, and it is at least the hope of the domestic sugar producers, who have stored a large part of their sugar, borrowed money on it, and are waiting for a rise in the market, that the laws of supply and demand will take care of the situation. It is true that many of the Cuban planters are in debt, and that large rates of interest are being paid by a number of the planters (from 12 to 20 per cent) for their operating capital. That suggests the need of better banking facilities, more capital, or the reduction of the planter's operations to conform to his means. It suggests the probability that some of the Cuban planters have overreached themselves in producing the enormous crop of sugar. It indicates that there are in Cuba, as in all countries, business men who do not know how to handle their affairs, and who are unable to meet the inevitable "bad year" which overtakes all industries, and which prudent business men always keep before them as a possibility.

The law of industry everywhere is that the intelligent, industrious and prudent business man will pull through his "bad year," and make up his losses, if he encounters any, in subsequent years. The incapable business man, who, perhaps, has overtraded on his capital, is always forced to the wall in all countries, if his business is so organized that he cannot stand up to temporary reverses.

CONGRESS "STANDING WITH UNCERTAIN FEET"

The breakdown of a few weak plantations would not mean that labor troubles would follow, because it is unreasonable to claim that the labor thrown out of employment in special cases would be unable to find employment elsewhere, in view of the established fact, admitted by Mr. Atkins, a Cuban planter, that "the labor in Cuba is not sufficient to go around."

Indeed the low price of a commodity usually results in the extension of operations because a small profit suggests the absolute necessity of increasing the output.

But it has been conclusively proved that under reasonable normal conditions sugar is being made in Cuba at an average price of one and a half cents a pound, including the delivery of the sugar alongside ship, and that it is being sold under the present tariff and at the present low price of sugar at a greater profit than the domestic sugar producers can now obtain for their sugar in this country. It must be manifest that this assertion, if true, strikes at the root of the whole matter,

and knocks the "underpinning" from the entire case made for the reduction.

The very agitation of the subject of the reduction is causing the beet sugar producers great loss. Every large business enterprise relies partly on bank credit, and is usually a borrower of money in the ordinary course of business. Its stocks and bonds are in the hands of persons who may find it necessary to use them for credit, and it must go without saying that the Sugar Trust is gaining a large part of the purpose it has in view simply by bringing about and continuing this agitation. The result of the agitation up to date has been to so terrorize capital as to make it hesitate not only to enter upon the construction of new factories, but to furnish reasonable business accommodations to factories already in existence.

It follows that if the duty is now reduced as the result of this agitation, capital would have more than reasonable grounds for inferring that the trust would in the near future procure the removal of the duty altogether. In other words, the Congress of the United States is now at the parting of the ways. A tentative, hesitating effort to carry water on both shoulders would, it is respectfully claimed, be bad political economy as well as bad policy.

It is not pretended that the Sugar Trust will use the money which it saves by the reduction of the duty for the purpose of conferring benefits upon the consumer in any permanent fashion. It is reasonable to fear that if by the reduction of the duty the trust makes a saving of half a cent a pound or more in the price it pays for raw sugar, it will be able to make war upon the beet sugar industry and bring it to a successful conclusion with an insignificant loss to itself. While the consumer may gain some slight advantage while the war is being conducted, it ought to be plain that when the Sugar Trust has put the beet sugar producer out of the ring it will find it difficult to resist the temptation, being then in the absolute control of the American market, not only to put the price of sugar back, but to recoup any losses which it has made by still further raising the price.

"SWEETNESS LONG DRAWN OUT"

Within a few years the United States will consume three million tons of sugar annually. It is easily possible to develop the beet sugar industry so that it may supply all of the needs of the United States. To show what an enormous home industry the production of three million tons of beet sugar annually would create, I quote the figures given to the Ways and Means Committee by N. H. Stewart, president of the Kalamazoo Beet Sugar Company:

Investment in plants.....	\$300,000,000
Working capital.....	\$50,000,000
Acres of beets.....	3,000,000
Valuation of land growing the crop.....	\$150,000,000
Tons of beets.....	27,000,000
Tons of sugar.....	3,000,000
Value of beets.....	\$135,000,000
Annual pay roll for labor in factories.....	\$42,000,000
Tons coal used annually.....	5,500,000
Tons lime rock used annually.....	1,800,000
Tons coke used annually.....	200,000
Freight paid railroads annually.....	\$27,000,000
Annual payment for bags and barrels.....	\$6,000,000
Farmers' families raising beets.....	750,000
Men employed in factories.....	125,000
Men employed raising beets during season.....	1,200,000

Mr. Stewart says: "An industry with such possibilities can be established in the United States within the next ten years. The entire question depends upon tariff legislation. Leave the tariff as it is and the industry is assured. Remove it and this is impossible. Will this gigantic industry be allowed to thrive and enhance the entire agricultural interests of the country, permeating every avenue of business, or will it be destroyed and the sugar market of the United States surrendered to a trust, whose policy is dictated by one man? If permitted to thrive, the competition between these six hundred beet sugar factories will ultimately reduce the price of sugar far below the price it would reach if controlled by a single corporation. Such reduction will come gradually, as the development of the business under keen competition will justify. The beet sugar industry stands to-day at the turning-point. The trust recognizes this fact, and is putting forth every effort to crush the industry. Will Congress stand for the people or for the trust?"

THE LARGEST VESSEL EVER LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED STATES



The "Kroonland" in the Slip alongside her Pier after Launching

The Launching Committee—Mr. Cramp, Mrs. Griscom, and Russian Officers

The leviathan new passenger steamship "Kroonland," for the New York-Antwerp service, was launched at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, on February 20. She is the largest vessel ever built in the United States, being 560 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 42 feet deep. Loaded, her displacement will be 20,000 tons. She will accommodate 300 first-cabin, 250 second-cabin, and 750 steerage passengers. The "Kroonland" was christened by Mrs. R. G. Griscom. Among the spectators at the informal launching were a number of Russian naval officers of the battleship "Retvizan."



Prince Henry and Chief Detective Wilkie stroll round the Engine



Receiving a Message of a Wreck a few Miles Ahead



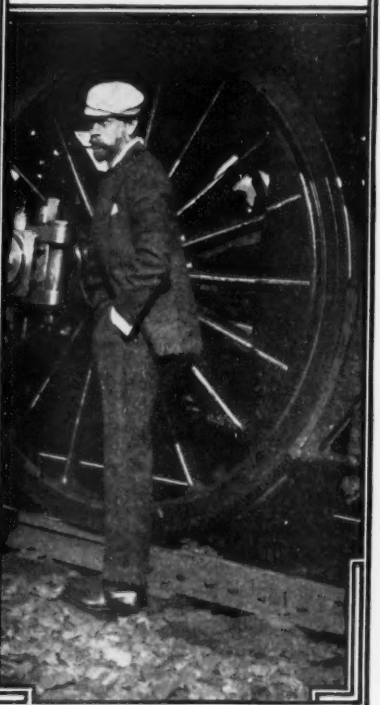
The Engineer shows the Prince a Medal from the Kaiser



The Prince talks with Engineer Gilchrist



On the Observation Platform of the "Imperial Train"



The Prince "Measures Up" with the Engine

Travelling with a democratic scion of royalty, from Washington, on the grand tour of the South and West—Photographs taken at stops between Pittsburg and Altoona by James H. Hare, our Staff Photographer on the Prince's train

Prince Henry's Tour of The States—III.

By GEORGE LYNCH, Our Special Correspondent

UP TO THE PRINCE'S second journey to Washington the two most picturesque and interesting scenes were the entry into New York Harbor and the gala night at the Opera House. The ceremony of the launching, interesting as it was, did not lend itself much to picturesque. An ordinary shipbuilding yard, no matter how much hunting may be hung around, does not lend itself to the spectacular.

The ceremony of presenting to the Prince the freedom of the city of New York was a dignified and almost solemn function. On arrival, Secretary Reynolds met him at the foot of the carpeted stairway and led him and Ambassador von Holleben into the Mayor's private office. His suite followed General Corbin and Admiral Evans and the officials from Washington. The Mayor stepped forward and grasped the Prince by the hand, who gave him a specimen of one of his shoulder-dislocating shakes.

After various presentations the Prince went to the Aldermen's Chamber, where they all assembled. A beautiful rosewood, silver-mounted box was held by a veteran clerk of the City Hall, which contained the parchment conveying the formal welcome and the freedom of the city to the Prince.

HARD WORK TO BE A PRINCE

It was only in the fitness of things that in New York—the City of Unrest—Prince Henry should be kept as busy as the most of its population; and he was kept busy with a vengeance. Talking to one of his suite about how he managed to stand the strain of being kept perpetually on the move from morning until night, he said that it was probably due to the training he had had in the navy—for nine years the Prince was captain of a ship, and knows what it is to have to spend long hours on the bridge in stormy weather.

His sailing was no child's play either. During one stretch of six weeks he only got six months' leave. At sea a captain, on shore a Prince, his social duties and obligations robbed his leave-time of repose. He is certainly in great training; and never shows the slightest sign of fatigue. In some some of his staff get a rest and have not to attend

every function, but he has to, as the part of Hamlet must not be left out of the play. Some of his suite do not stand the work so well, and of his hosts, on leaving Washington Admiral Bob Evans gamely followed him to the train on crutches.

Thursday was one of his busiest days in New York. After a sight-seeing drive he attended the luncheon to meet the "Captains of Industry" at Sherry's. No one better deserves the title of "Captain of Industry" than does their guest. He stayed late to question and cross-question some of his hosts on subjects in which they are specialists, and in which he is interested.

The luncheon at Sherry's was followed by the reception at the Arion Club and the torchlight procession past it.

PRINCE AND "PENCIL PUSHERS"

After the torchlight procession came the Press Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. The decorations of the two immense rooms, the service, and the dinner itself were on a style that could not be equalled by any other hotel in the world. By the time that the Prince's visit comes to an end it is probable that terrapin will go up to famine prices and that the canvas-back duck will be almost an extinct species. After-dinner speaking is an art more practiced in the United States than in any other country, and at this dinner there were many past-masters of the art, yet the Prince's speech was unquestionably the best. Clear in voice and meaning, it was excellently delivered, and had the merit, which was not shared by one or two of the others, of not being too long.

It was a compliment to the American Press that he should have chosen this occasion for announcing clearly the real object of his visit, and the compliment has been duly appreciated. After the dinner the Prince went to the Hohenzollern, and then boarded the train for Washington. It is well that he can sleep soundly on a train; for, up to the present, since his visit began he has only had two nights in a bed which was not in motion.

AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB

The Prince was treated to what is called in Germany

Hohenzollern weather on the morning of his second visit to Washington. The most imposing city in the United States looked at its best. His visit to the tomb of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, was very impressive. The two lines of living American women and men that formed an avenue to the sepulchre of the greatest dead American stood silent as Prince Henry walked toward the iron door. Arriving at the entrance, he removed his cap and stood with bowed head; then he stepped inside. Taking in his hand a magnificent floral wreath of roses and lilies, which was his own personal offering, he set it up beside the casket. After that he carried a wreath—an offering from the German navy—in which violets were the predominating flower, and this he placed on the right of his own. For some moments after placing the wreaths in position the Prince stood silent within the Tomb. As he came out from the sanctuary of death, which has been so seldom visited, the iron door was locked behind him. When he got to the foot of the path which leads to the Tomb from the gravel drive, the Prince was asked if he would not plant a little German linden tree in commemoration of his visit. "I will be delighted to plant it." He planted his tree in his own thoroughgoing, Hohenzollern and sailorlike fashion. He shovelled in the earth till there was enough around the roots to cover them up level with the surface, and then he stamped on the earth all around, and giving it a final couple of pats with the shovel, he said, "Now I hope it will grow all right." In the afternoon he went to the Capitol to attend the memorial service for the late President McKinley and to hear the eloquent address delivered by Mr. Hay. Eloquent though it was, it would have been rather more impressive if it had not been quite so long. On that evening the Prince dined at the White House with the President and his family.

Friday was a day which appeared to afford the Prince as much pleasure and interest as any day of his visit so far. The weather was as bad as it well could be; but, however, was ineffectual to destroy the Prince's enjoyment. There was a tropical downpour as he and his suite drove to the railway station at half-past nine o'clock. There was a great



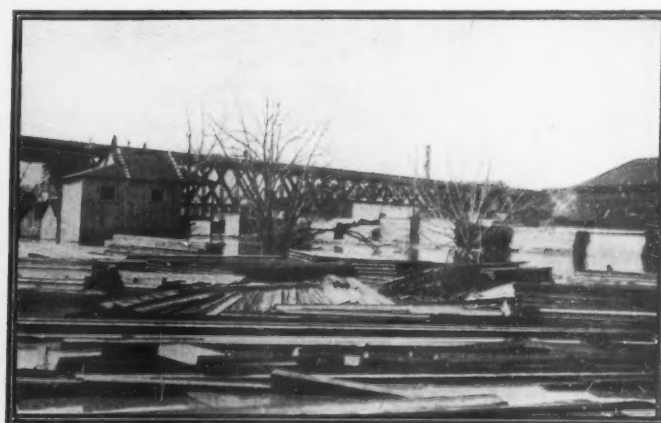
Philadelphia—Market Street Bridge, Wreckage of the Pennsylvania Railroad



Philadelphia—Travelling on Rafts at the Stock Yard



Norristown—Lower end of the City under Water



Norristown—Grater, Bodey Co. Lumber Yards afloat



The Waters rushing over stricken Paterson on Monday, March 3, threatening the Destruction of the entire City

Heavy snowstorms, followed by a deluge of rain, marked the advent of March this year with a series of unusually disastrous spring freshets, throughout the Middle States and New England. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with their numerous mountain streams and populous river valleys, suffered most extensively. The Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Lehigh, Alleghany, Monongahela, Juniata, Walkill and Passaic Rivers have all been destructive of lives and property. The unfortunate town of Paterson, N. J., but lately devastated by fire, is now even more sorely distressed and laid waste by flood

show of United States admirals and naval officers in full uniform on the platform waiting to accompany the Prince.

THE PRINCE AND THE "MIDDIES"

Owing to the heavy rains of the previous day the train was very late in reaching Annapolis. We had to stop several times on the way down. A guard of honor of marines, or, as they were immediately christened, sub-marines, was waiting for the arrival of the Prince. The rain was coming down in torrents, but there was a large number of closed carriages waiting to take the entire party to the parade ground. A canvas-covered stand had been erected in the centre of the ground, from which the Prince reviewed the cadets. The parade-ground was little better than a sodden quagmire, about as difficult as ground could be for marching and manoeuvring. It was an interesting test of the cadets.

From there the Prince and his party made a tour of the various buildings.

After that we adjourned to the house of Comdr. Wainwright, where the Prince was received most hospitably. Luncheon was served at small tables in a room exquisitely decorated with the choicest flowers. Before leaving for the train the Prince addressed the cadets.

There was a genuine ring of sincerity in his voice when he expressed the pleasure his day's experience had given him. "I feel sure that every one of you will do your duty whenever your country calls upon you."

OFF FOR THE GRAND TOUR

Prince Henry left Washington for his journey into the South and West at 12:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 1, and before the end of his first day's travelling had cleared Pennsylvania and Ohio, and was headed for Tennessee. As he expressed it himself, he left the national capital with regret, for the formalities of his stay had consumed so much time that he had little chance to see the city, and, besides, he was saying farewell to newly found friends who had given him cordial welcome. The members of his staff felt the same, and if they could have had their way the announcement of a postponement of their return to Germany would have been made at once. Prince Henry and his staff

had anticipated that their trip to the United States would be one of pleasure, but the attention they have received, the character of the fêtes arranged in their honor, and the general friendliness shown to them, have greatly exceeded anything that they expected. They have not hesitated to say so, and have expressed their appreciation.

When the special train left Washington it was feared that there might be delays in the flooded districts of Pennsylvania. There were none on that account, however, although it was necessary to exercise the greatest care at times in getting the train through. There was a loss of time on account of a wreck which counted in the closely drawn schedule under which the Prince was hurried through the country. A collision west of Portage delayed his train for nearly two hours, and cut Pittsburg out of some of its already small allotment of time.

Prince Henry made his first stop in Pennsylvania at Altoona, which, besides Pittsburg, was the only place in the State at which there was a formal reception. At all of the other towns of importance through which his train ran there were large crowds, and the Prince invariably showed himself on the platform of his private car, and either saluted or bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers given him. The reception throughout the entire run across the State was a most cordial one.

RIDING ON THE ENGINE

The interesting incident of the trip through Pennsylvania was the ride of the Prince in the engine. The night that he left New York on his first trip to Washington he told George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under whose direction the tour was made, that he wanted a mountain ride in an engine cab. The Alleghany Mountains were selected as the best place for the experience, and the Prince was assured that he would have his wish gratified. He boarded the engine at Lilly, and rode through to Bradensville. Part of the run was down grade toward Pittsburg, in an effort to make up for the time lost by the wreck at Portage, and the experience was an exciting one. At times the big engine was plunging ahead at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and swaying from side to side in its flight. The Alleghenies were not in their prettiest dress. The foliage was gone, and the trees looked bare and

gaunt. All of the snow had not melted in the general thaw, but lay in the ravines in dirty patches. The rugged places made an impressive appeal, however, and the thrilling ride, with the swings at the curves, will be an oft-recalled experience of the Prince. He came from the cab with his face grimed with cinders and soot, but it was manifest that he had enjoyed the experience. He made friends with the train crew, and won their respect for his courage and his complete knowledge of engineering. Prince Henry was greatly interested in the veterans of the Franco-Prussian War whom he met at Pittsburg, and said that he wished there had been opportunity to talk with them personally. They came to the train with their old flags, and a number of them wore medals won in war.

The train crossed the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Ohio at two o'clock in the afternoon. The set receptions of the day were at Columbus and Cincinnati, but at every town, as in Pennsylvania, large crowds gathered at the depots and welcomed the Prince with enthusiastic cheers. It had been anticipated that with the departure from New York and Washington popular interest in the tour would wane somewhat, but the fact was to the contrary. Everywhere there was the keenest desire to see the Prince, and his popular reception was marked by warmth and cordiality. The Prince made no extended speeches in either State, and in responding to the addresses presented or made to him generally expressed his thanks through the head of each particular delegation. He studied the country through which he passed with map and guide-book, and asked scores of questions as to manufacturing industry, products, population, climate and general conditions. The movement of his train he noted on a large map, and he also made extended notes as to his observations.

There was a general relaxation of the formality that characterized the official visits and receptions in New York and Washington. The Prince appeared in a tweed suit, and the members of his staff followed his example. It was the first opportunity of the kind after a round of official functions, and everybody took advantage of it. Uniforms were worn at the several formal receptions of the first day of the journey, but they were abandoned whenever the opportunity presented itself.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE JORDANSEN. COPYRIGHT 1907 BY GEORGE JORDANSEN, NEW YORK



ADMIRAL VON BAUDISSIN

PRINCE HENRY

MRS. ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT

THE PRINCE AND THE PRESIDENT ON THE IMPERIAL YACHT OF EMPEROR WILLIAM

The distinguished personages who composed the christening party of "Meteor," the new American-built private yacht of the Emperor of Germany, on the "Hohenzollern" at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, New York, immediately after the return from the launching at Shooter's Island, accompanied by the Staff and Guard of Honor

German-American Trade Expansion

By LUDWIG MAX GOLDBERGER

Royal Privy Councillor of Commerce and Member of the Imperial German Consultative Board for Commercial Measures



Ludwig Max Goldberger

ONE OF THE MOST extraordinary features of the economical history of the last quarter of the nineteenth century is the wonderful commercial and industrial development of both Germany and the United States. And in said development of the two countries many points of similarity and of contrast might be recorded.

The entrance of my own country upon the field of international competition took place more slowly, more gradually, and, if I may say so, more organically than was the case with the United States. Our larger works—especially in the iron industries, which now enjoy a world-wide reputation—were for the most part founded by the fathers of the present generation, and very many of them have grown up from inconspicuous beginnings. I am thinking of names like Borsig, Krupp, Stumm, Schichau, the latter being connected with the great "Vulkan" works at Stettin, as well as of our great shipping enterprises of to-day, such as the Bremen Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steamship lines.

Here, in the United States, it seems to me, the rise of trade has been more sudden, and has from the start been favored with larger investments of capital than with us, and on a larger scale. Some years ago a large American capitalist, who had been engaged in a totally different branch of metal industry, obtained contracts for some battleships, and not only began building a wharf only after securing the contracts, but undertook to build the vessels at the same time. Such an enterprise seems to us Germans as stupendous as it differs radically from our way of doing things.

AMERICA'S MULTIPLYING EXPORT TRADE

However this may be, all of us concerned in kindred matters were surprised to see the gigantic increase in American industry and exportation in general, and that of exportation to Germany in particular, despite the fact that the German exports to the United States grew only very slightly.

No further back than 1890, the United States, according to German statistical data, received from Germany merchandise valued at 416½ million marks, or, say, about 104 million dollars, while the United States exported to Germany merchandise amounting to only 405½ million marks, or about 101 million dollars. But since then there has been a complete change of affairs. The German exports to America have for the most part remained below the figures of 1890, and in 1900 reached only 439½ million marks, approximately 110 million dollars, this being but a slight advance over the position we held in 1890. Meanwhile, American exports to Germany have almost continuously increased; viz., from the above-mentioned 405½ million marks in 1890 to 1,020½ million marks (about 255 million dollars) in 1900. What these figures show with regard to German-American commercial relations more or less holds good for the foreign trade of the United States with the whole world.

Statistics show that during the past sixty years the foreign trade of the United States has increased by almost 1,000 per cent. This is such an enormous stride that all Germans interested in the commercial and political march of affairs gladly seize every opportunity of observing and studying with their own eyes the organization of American trade at the industrial centres. Indeed, we welcome every chance to investigate all the factors which have contributed to so vast an expansion of trade.

WILLIAM II, IMPERIAL MERCHANT

There is, too, Germany's individual interest involved, and there are her economical capacities and her foreign trade to be considered, which last has in a comparatively short time advanced in a phenomenal manner. I will merely observe, in this connection, that in 1890 our foreign trade—i.e., imports

EDITOR'S NOTE.—COUNCILLOR GOLDBERGER WAS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON OUR ECONOMICAL SITUATION. MR. GOLDBERGER HAS TAKEN EVERY PAINS TO COME TO HIS CONCLUSIONS BY STUDYING OUR COMMERCIAL TRADE, OUR INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, OUR GIGANTIC COAL AND IRON DISTRICTS, METHODS OF MANUFACTURE, ETC. HE RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF THE WEST TO TAKE PART AT THE WELCOME OF PRINCE HENRY

and exports combined—amounted to seven billion marks, and in 1900 to eleven billion marks, which indicates an increase of one billion dollars.

Both the expansion of trade between your country and mine, as well as its total bulk, have at times been affected by clouds appearing on the politico-commercial horizon. The importance of these has, however, frequently been exaggerated by interested persons in Germany and America, but more especially by third parties, who entertain hopes of becoming "tertii gaudentes."

But in all authoritative circles of both countries the feeling has arisen that the community of interest of these two great nations, which are bound together by a thousand ties of race, intellect, and commerce, by far overbalances their differences, and that, with regard to our common expansion, the saying justly applies: "The world and its commerce are large, and there is room for us all." So I am sure that any misunderstandings which may crop out in the mutual and honorable rivalry of commerce will be entirely eliminated as in the course of time we become better acquainted with one another and with the traditions and aims of each other's governments and peoples.

Our Emperor, in his grand and liberal conception of our trade relations, is expressing the sentiment of our nation at large by his friendly attitude toward the United States. His Majesty has a warm personal liking for America that is in no way actuated by diplomatic motives and considerations. No greater proof of this is required than the visit to this country of Prince Henry, whose journey will be of the greatest value toward strengthening the friendship between the two nations.

WANTED: EQUITABLE COMMERCIAL TREATIES

The logical outcome of the recent commercial developments, it appears to me, will be the establishment of just and equitable tariff treaties, and when the mutual commercial interests of our countries shall thus have been put on a firm footing we shall be able to rejoice in our international commerce as the preserver of peace and the mainspring of the prosperity of both nations.

Our present trade agreements are like a bag full of holes that need sewing up. The recognition of the necessity for reciprocity is likewise the recognition of the necessity of including sound and enduring tariff treaties. These must contain the reciprocal concession of the most-favored-nation clause, or at least must be arranged so as to guarantee long duration. The most-favored-nation clause and the long duration of treaties are of the greatest importance to all export industries. Our commercial associations, generally, have objected that while Germany has always sustained the most-favored-nation clause in all loyalty with respect to the American Government, the facilities we have granted the United States have not been returned to the same extent. Whoever desires to export must not impose duties to prohibit importation from other countries.

The state of production and trade in my fatherland is determined by the economical conditions prevailing in Germany and the progress being made all the world over. When, in the beginning of the nineties, the disputes in the German Reichstag ran very high relative to the negotiation of commercial treaties then projected between Germany and Russia, the Imperial German Chancellor, Von Caprivi, said that the decisions of the Reichstag would clinch the question whether Germany would in future export goods or men.

GERMANY HAS BECOME A GRAIN IMPORTER

As early as 1852, when our population amounted to about thirty-six millions, a visible increase of our rye imports was beginning to manifest itself. This article forms the staple of grain food in many parts of our empire. Similarly, we found

that we required foreign wheat, for the purpose of mixing it with our grain, which is deficient in albuminoids.

Up to 1872, however, the exportation of wheat from Germany exceeded the importation. But in 1873 it was noted that our nation—which in twenty years had grown to forty-three millions—imported a larger quantity of wheat than it exported. In 1875 there was another change, for we then exported more than we imported. Since 1876 the situation has permanently changed, because from that time on we have had an ever-growing need for the importing of wheat in comparison to our exportation of that foodstuff.

On an average, our people use 150-5 kilos of rye and 88-3 kilos of wheat annually per head. [1 kilo or kilogram = 2-2 pounds avoirdupois.] Our statistical returns show that we imported in 1900 893 million tons of rye, valued at about 24 million dollars, and 1-29 million tons of wheat, valued at about 42 million dollars. Our own production in that year amounted to 8-55 million tons of rye and 3-81 million tons of wheat. The remarkable rise in these imports can excite no astonishment when one considers that although our population has increased to 57 millions, the area of land cultivated has hardly increased at all, and that the average yield of grain per hectare has increased only quite moderately. Here, too, no substantial change is likely, for all land reasonably good for the raising of grain has for the most part long been under cultivation.

As in Germany gold and silver are not found in quantities worth mentioning, and since, too, we want the other treasures of the earth, especially our iron and coal, mainly for our own use, we are obliged, in order to pay for our rising grain imports, to export the products of our industry.

There are also a number of other articles which we want, but which we either cannot produce at all, or else are only able to produce in insufficient quantities. Under the heading of foodstuffs, besides grain, we must procure from abroad cattle, dead meat, and fatty goods, while under the category of raw materials may be especially mentioned cotton, sheep's wool, coffee, copper, wood, silk, petroleum, and tobacco.

Now, in order that we might have the money to buy all these things in ever-increasing quantities, it became absolutely necessary for us to sell more and more of our industrial products abroad, that is, to enlarge our exportation. Thus Germany was compelled to change from being a chiefly agrarian state to being an essentially industrial state.

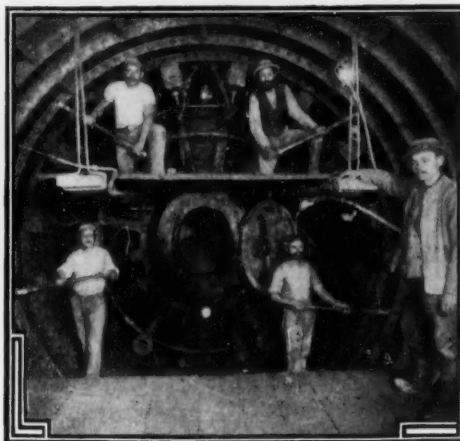
A TWO-PART HYMN OF COMMERCE

How very complete the change effected in the course of our social evolution as a nation has been may be seen from the fact that, no further back than the middle of the fifties, at least sixty per cent of our population lived by agriculture, while about forty per cent carried on the trade and industry of the country. To-day, exactly the opposite state of things prevails. Obviously all of these sixty per cent of our people engaged in industry, trade and commerce are deeply interested in seeing large exportations assured, which can only be done through the institution of sound and enduring treaties.

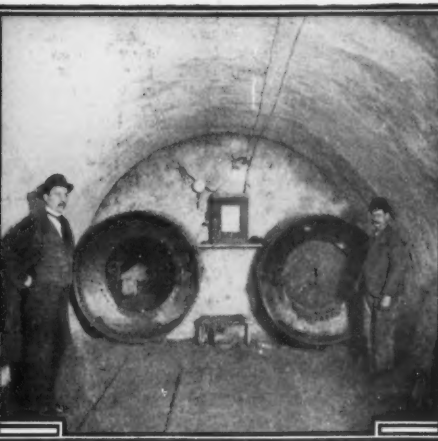
And in the meantime, a considerable number of the minority living by and believing in agriculture ought, after carefully examining the question, to come to the conclusion that it is of the very highest importance to themselves that the nation preserve and increase the purchasing power of the manufacturing and trading majority by holding the foreign markets already secured and by finding new ones.

When we unreservedly declare this to be the case, we by no means intend to concede that we are weak, or that we are conscious of a feeling of dependence on other countries. The same facts which prove to us the necessity for stable commercial treaties will impress themselves on the United States, especially when the present large demand of manufactured products for home consumption begins to show signs of stagnation. The merchant, before all others, is the herald of harmony. Even where he, in obedience to business considerations, tries to serve his own interests first, he will be speedily convinced that the best way for him to effect this is to harmoniously recognize and preserve the interests of others. The business intercourse of individuals, like the business intercourse of nations, can only be carried on upon the condition of mutual reliance. Trust and faith are the Magna Charta of the merchant and also the great charter between the United States and Germany.

"RIGHT OF WAY" OF BERLIN'S UNDERGROUND RAILWAY



Tunnel Shield and Boring Apparatus



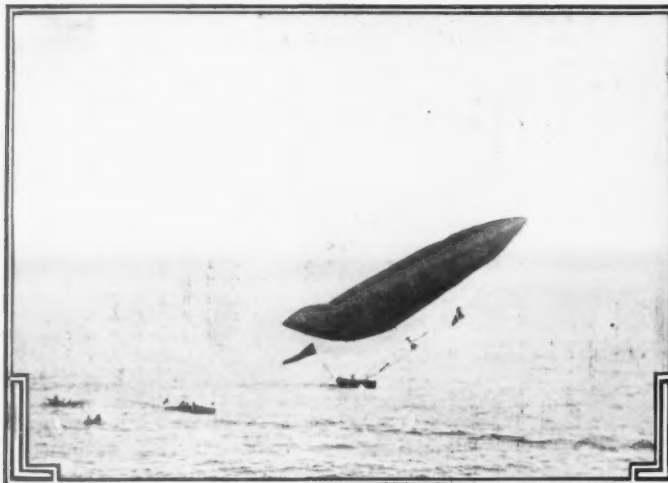
Opening for the Supply of Compressed Air



Section showing Tubular Construction of Tunnel Walls

The newly opened railway, partly elevated and partly underground, in Berlin, will be the seventh of great systems of electric subways for urban transportation in the principal cities of Europe and America. The others exist, or are building, in Paris, Budapest, Glasgow, London, Boston and New York

SANTOS-DUMONT'S THRILLING AIRSHIP ACCIDENT AT MONACO



The Airship photographed as it fell into the Mediterranean



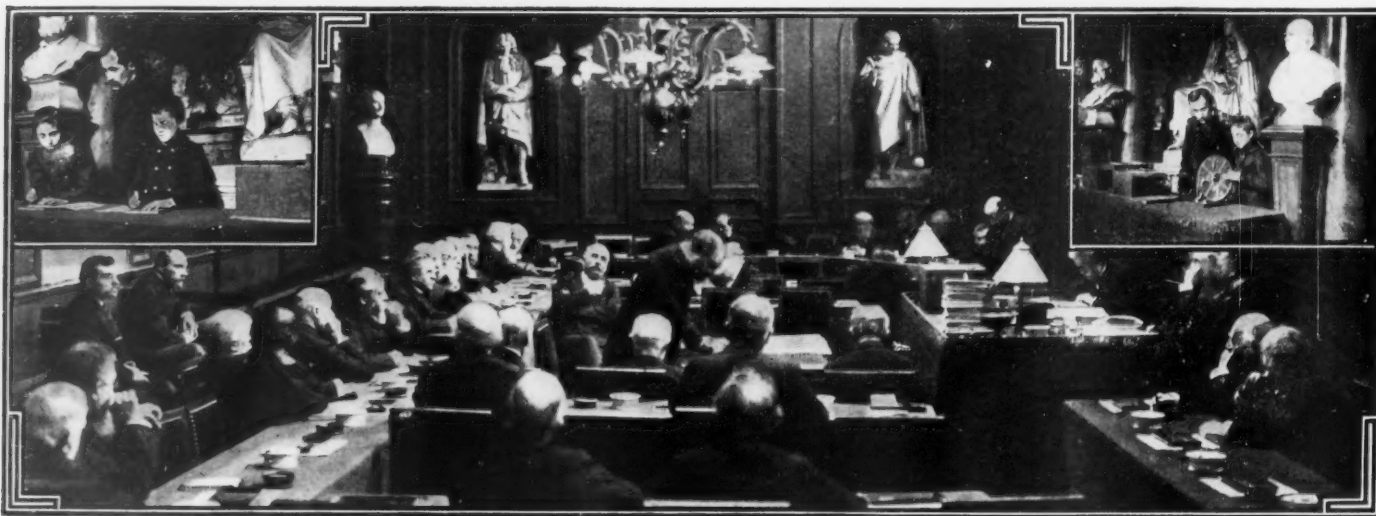
Santos-Dumont (x) and the Prince of Monaco (o) viewing the wrecked balloon

On the 14th ult., M. Santos Dumont, the plucky young Brazilian aeronaut who has been experimenting at Monaco, on the French Riviera, met with an accident from which he barely escaped with his life, and which cost the sacrifice of the entire motor portion of the historic balloon in which he had previously circled the Eiffel Tower at Paris. The accident was caused by the entanglement of the long, dangling guide-rope in the screw, whereupon M. Santos Dumont pulled an "emergency cord" and made a big rent, and the balloon, collapsing, fell into the sea. The Prince of Monaco, cruising about the bay in his yacht, "Princess Alice," was the first to the rescue.

HOW SCIENCE IS GIVING TO THE BLIND SUBSTITUTES FOR SIGHT

Professor Dussand, and two blind pupils

Dussand's cinematograph for the blind



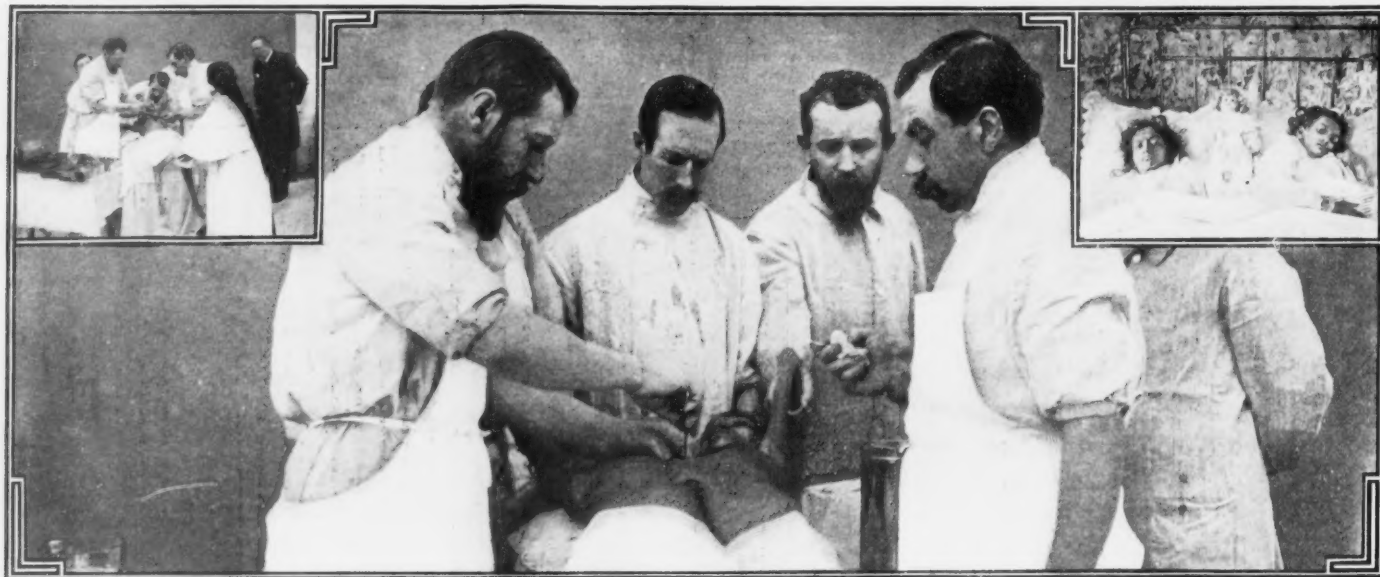
Adolphe Carnot, brother of the late President Carnot, submitting Professor Dussand's inventions for the benefit of the blind to the French Academy of Sciences

Professor F. Dussand of Paris has invented for the benefit of the blind a new writing system, with a remarkable pencil which makes raised or "relief" strokes upon the paper tablet, so that the writer can at once read by feeling what he has written. This invention is supplemented with a species of cinematograph, designed to give to sightless persons the concrete ideas of form and action. On the 10th of February last, these devices of Professor Dussand were shown to the French Academy of Sciences, at a notable session of that illustrious body, which was attended by such celebrities as M.M. Berthelot, Mechnikoff, Boissier, and Loewig.

SEVERANCE OF THE "HINDOO TWINS"—A NOTABLE OPERATION

Sewing up wound, after operation

Four days after the operation



Dr. Doyen about to sever the ligament joining the Hindoo twin girls Doodica and Radica

Dr. Doyen, the eminent Parisian surgeon, last month successfully performed the unprecedented operation of cutting apart the Hindoo twin girls, Doodica and Radica, whose bodies were joined at the breast like those of the famous Siamese Twins who died a few years ago. A week after the severance, the smaller of the two girls, Doodica, died from tuberculosis. The survivor, Radica, suffered from the same disease, but at the present writing is said to be making rapid progress toward recovery.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT: Y. GRIBAYEDOFF

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The President decides the Sampson-Schley Controversy

By E. C. HOWLAND

WHAT IS KNOWN as the Sampson-Schley controversy has occupied the attention of the public, with varying degrees of intensity, throughout a period of three years. With the filing of his decision upon Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry, President Roosevelt brings to what should be a definite and final conclusion all of the questions affecting the true position in our naval history of both Sampson and Schley, in their relation to the battle of Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898.

More than that, and more important than the award of personal honor, there is ended an unfortunate controversy in a way that reflects no discredit upon the discipline, the organization or the courage of the navy of the United States. It was the questioning of these qualities, so superbly exhibited in every combat upon sea or lake since the birth of the nation, that was most irritating to the finer sensitiveness of the patriotic layman. It is the allaying of this sting that will make the careful and judicial opinion of the President bring soothing to the sense of national pride, and that will restore to the fullest extent the self-respect of the navy. For it is to be noted that, first of all, entirely aside from the question of command and of consequent responsibility, there emerges from all this murky debate no imputation upon the bravery of any commander. The name of "coward" is effectively obliterated from this page of our history. There is left no place for that stigma, at least, upon our domestic consciousness or upon our international reputation.

The decision of the President is the last official word. It is a decision upon the appeal of Admiral Schley from the Court of Inquiry, first to the Secretary of the Navy, and then to the Commander-in-Chief. To quote the President:

"There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country."

Just what, then, is the purport of the President's decision, and what is its bearing upon the ultimate verdict of the history that will be written, after all the living actors in this fierce and bloody drama of the sea shall have passed away?

To the popular imagination, the main question has been, Who was in command during the battle of Santiago? Whose was the responsibility, and to whom should be awarded, if to any one, the chief place of heroism for conduct in this action in our national gallery of fame? The public at large long ago made evident its impatience as to all minor questions, such as whether Schley had made due speed in proceeding to Santiago, whether his blockade was effective before the arrival of Sampson, whether his reconnaissance of the harbor had been efficiently conducted, whether he could or could not coal under certain conditions, whether his "loop" of the *Brooklyn* was technically correct.

The desire of the lay reader was to know whether one commander, or two commanders, or several commanders had

won that battle, had crushed Cervera's fleet and brought practically to an end the war which was to expel the last vestige of Spanish sovereignty from the Western Hemisphere. That was, to the popular imagination, the crux of the whole discussion; and that is the question which the President has answered in his straightforward, incisive and convincing fashion. He has answered that question in this one illuminating sentence:

"The actual fact—the important fact—is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on any engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight."

As to the command, the President finds this question "nominal and technical." Four out of five of the ship captains in the fight regarded Sampson "as present and in command." That means, of course, constructively "present"; for the President declares that "during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged." Upon the other hand, in hoisting the two signals of "Clear ship" and "Close in," Schley, in the words of the President, "was simply carrying out the standing orders of Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor."

It was not until after the enemy's ships had come out and had passed through the first stage of the fight, and had turned westward in futile flight, that the *Brooklyn*, bursting out of the smoke of the initial combat, displayed a signal that was recognized by another American ship. That signal of command was acknowledged and repeated by the *Oregon*; but, observes the President, "the captain of the *Oregon*," while he "then regarded him (Schley) as in command . . . did not in any shape or way execute any movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any order from him."

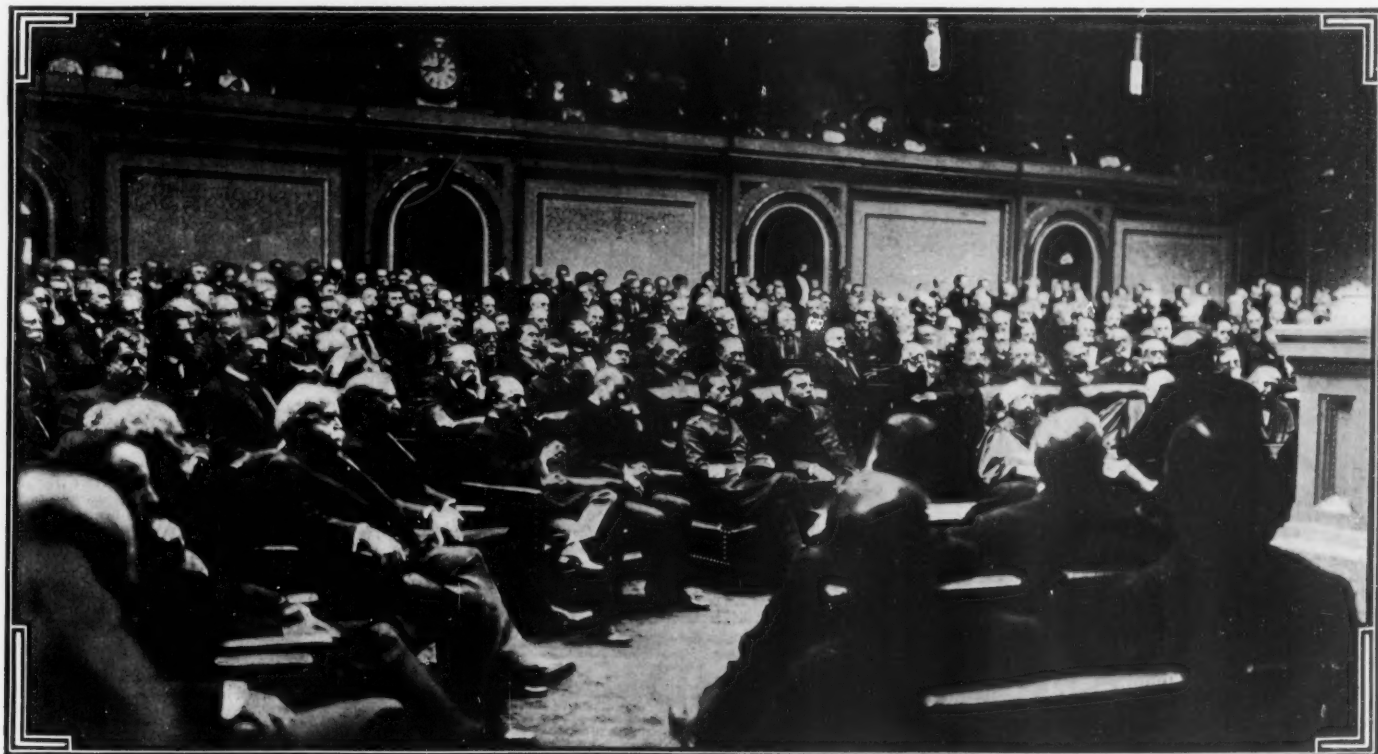
In short, then, "the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron." With that decision the President brings us to the natural query as to the relative degree of credit due to Sampson and due to Schley. He has eliminated, so far as it relates to honor, the question of command, as "merely technical and nominal." There remains only the just proportion of fame to be awarded to each of these two men, one of whom tactfully signalled after the battle "There is glory enough for all."

Now, as to this question, the President's decision goes straight to the mark. To Sampson, who was "hardly more than technically in the fight," the President assigns credit upon "his work as commander-in-chief; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the arrangement of the ships, head-on in a semicircle around the harbor, and the standing orders, in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared."

What is the share of glory assigned to Admiral Schley? It is in this phase of the question that the President encounters the much-discussed manœuvre of the cruiser *Brooklyn*, Admiral Schley's ship, known as "the loop." As to this, the President sustains the unanimous finding of the three Admirals who composed the Court of Inquiry—for as to the "loop," Dewey, as President of that Court, agreed with his associates. The excuse for the "loop" has always been that Schley believed that the *Brooklyn* was in danger of being rammed, or of being disabled by the fire of the Spanish ships because she was too close to them; and upon the continued efficiency of the *Brooklyn* might depend the ultimate thwarting of the effort of the Spanish ships to escape. But the President does not regard this plea as sufficient. Upon the contrary, he regards the "loop" as an act that "seriously marred the *Brooklyn's* otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the *Brooklyn* turned to the westward—that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going—she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them, as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag."

Possibly in that last sentence the President yields a little to the impulse of one possessed of individual literary style. But he justifies his opinion by citing the dash of Wainwright, in his fragile craft (a converted yacht), against the Spanish torpedo boats, exposed to the missiles of their rapid-fire guns, as well as to the shore batteries. He regards the danger that the *Brooklyn* avoided by the "loop" as not so great as the danger of collision to which the turn exposed the *Texas*. "But"—and here is the saving word for Schley—"but, after the 'loop' had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled the *Brooklyn* manfully and well. She and the *Oregon* were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though the *Luna* certainly, and seemingly the *Texas* also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo* and *Tenesa*; while the *Indiana* did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the *Colon*, the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* share the credit between them."

These quotations are all that are necessary to make clear to the lay reader the equitable conclusion that the President has reached. "There was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either," is his final disposition of both Sampson and Schley; yet to each he carefully apportions his meed of glory in what was essentially a "captains' battle." President Roosevelt confirms the action of President McKinley as that of "substantial justice" in advancing Sampson more numbers in the naval list than Schley. Thus does the President award credit in honest measure to both officers, while sustaining the judgment of his predecessor, and of the Court of Claims as well, as to their technical official precedence.



Prince Henry and President Roosevelt at the memorial services for the late President McKinley, held in the House of Representatives on Thursday, February 27, at which Secretary Hay delivered the oration, which was listened to also by the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, Generals of the Army and Justices of the Supreme Court.

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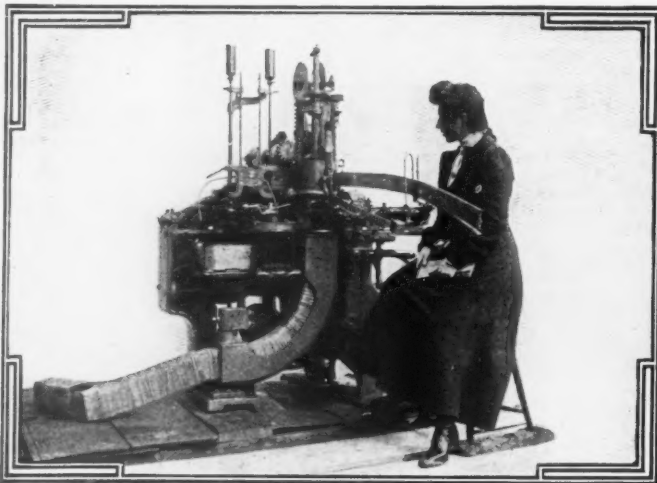
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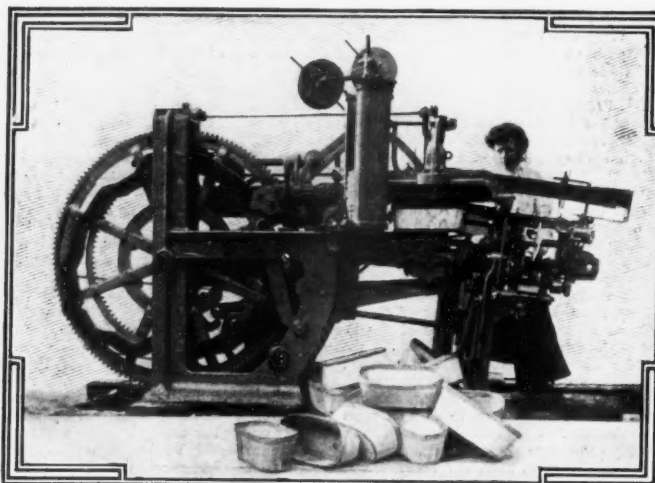
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Facts and Figures

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The Quest of the Golden Marten

By ARTHUR J. STRINGER, Author of "Watchers of Twilight," "The Loom of Destiny," Etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR HEMING

BATEESE SNOW CLOUD was a bad man. What was more, he stood six feet two in his moccasins and carried a knife, like a Mexican.

If you called him a half-breed he would swear at you in three different tongues, and at the end tell you in excellent English that he had a mind to wring your neck. He plumed himself on being "Canayen," or French-Canadian, and claimed to have come from the mooselands of the Abitibi.

But somewhere in his make-up ran a muddy taint of Chippewa blood. It cropped out in the snaky straightness of his black hair. It showed in the way he could smell out water and game with the nose. It also crept out in the beady Indian brightness of the eye, which saw things the dull organ of the white man cannot hope to see. If the bull moose was stronger of limb, the lynx was not one-half so sly as big Bateese. So on the whole he had grown into a bit of a braggart, and swaggered about the Territories the acknowledged king of those free traders whose ten commandments was to get skins and hate the Great Company.

In the old days, indeed, the Great Company had set a price on the head of Bateese. But no man had dared. And now that the Great Company had lost its grip and that vast land of Mystery and Night, the far Northwest, lay as open to the free trader as to the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company himself, Bateese had fallen on halcyon days, and season by season skimmed with kingly and imperious hand the cream off a few hundred thousand square miles of peltry-yielding territory.

In a six by twelve wooden box in the little wooden town of Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, Bateese had a partner. This was hampering, at times, but necessary, as Bateese was a child as to the ways of buying and selling in the great cities, where dollars take the place of blankets, and pounds and shillings pass in lieu of tobacco and gunpowder. Bateese's partner was a little Russian Jew named Willinsky, who year by year migrated mysteriously between Edmonton and Europe, and could tell a Cross-Breed from a Silver Fox with his eyes shut. He had a face like a rat and claws like a hen-hawk's, but it was whispered that he knew the secret of making Russian sable out of muskrat, which may explain just why he kept an office in St. Petersburg and one in Paris, to say nothing of a place in Greene Street, New York, where prolonged and animated pow-wows were held in four languages over ill-smelling and insignificant little bundles of black fur streaked with silver, and much gold and crisp paper was counted out in piles from time to time.

But about all this Bateese neither knew nor cared, so long as he was free to come and go as he liked, to drink his spirits eighty per cent alcohol, and to continue imperiously defrauding the untutored trapper as he had done long before the whistle of the fire horse had ever echoed down the coulees of northern Alberta.

Bateese Snow Cloud's way of doing business was both odd and interesting. Every winter he went scurrying up under the very shadow of the Circle itself, with his dogs and his sleds, regularly and mysteriously heading off and holding up each trapper and hunter before that pelt-burdened gentleman could get down to either Las La Biche or Athabasca Landing. If there was a musk-ox head of exceptional size and beauty, Bateese was sure to get it. If there was a silver fox that looked particularly pleasing to the eye, Bateese had it. If there chanced to be a wolverine or otter which he in any way affected, you may be quite sure it never got past him. Nor was he ever known to hold back for a handful of powder or a blanket or two. If his red-skinned friend still hesitated he generously gave him of his beautiful French brandy, gave him of it until there were soft voices to be heard in the wind and sweet music in the trees, and the hills danced together. If he still held out, Bateese counted over half a dozen of his little Dream Pills—which came from the Oriental coolies of the Coast Range—and brought sleep and soft visions after the first sickness had worn away. So, few indeed were the pelts that got down to the Landing without first passing through the critical fingers of Bateese. His bales were never large, but he knew what he wanted, and got it.

From the steel trail of the fire horse right up to the wide snowfields of the Arctic Lights, Bateese Snow Cloud was known and watched for, patiently and meekly, by many braves in many scattered tribes. But with all his passion for barter and trade, mind you, Bateese did not altogether neglect the softer side of life. He always had a handful of

heads or a bit of bright ribbon for the women of a decently behaved tribe, which, of course, meant a tribe willing to sell its furs on a basis of one per cent of their market value. It was folklore at the Landing that Bateese brought a new wife down with him every spring. What became of her he didn't much care, and usually didn't know. There were many tepees in the North, and if his heart changed with the wind, what of it? The women soon forgot, and the children—didn't the white Agent send them all down to the School, where they were taught to read from books, as Willinsky himself could do? And Willinsky was a very smart man!

But a little cloud came into the life of big Bateese. Under the shadow of that cloud he fretted for two seasons. It grew, indeed, out of a mere tale that had crept from post to post and had finally drifted down to the Landing itself. It told of a golden marten—a little furred creature of pure gold—that had been seen time and time again up in the Lake Wapisen district. Half-breed and Indian even fell into the habit of speaking of it as they would of Windigoes. It was a thing to be talked of in undertones, for from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail it was said to be of yellow gold, like a Klondike nugget. When it slipped across a bit of open country it looked for all the world like a patch of sunlight on four legs. Yet it was so shy no trap had ever snared it. And though it had been seen many times, no buck had ever found the heart to put a bullet through its hide. It was talked over in the fur lofts of Edmonton; it was asked about in the store-houses of Montreal; it was marvelled at in smoke-stained tepees on the Saskatchewan, and in cities many thousands of miles away a price had already been put on it, a price of rubles and francs and pounds sterling, even while it still went free as the wind and frisked like a patch of sunlight across the snows of the Great Muskeg Country.

Willinsky said nothing, but waited. He had great faith in Bateese. Bateese also said nothing, and also waited. They understood each other. Then news came down that the wonderful golden marten had at last been caught. Rabbit Ear, a young buck of the Yellow Knives, had come upon it feeding under an open waterfall. He had put a bullet through its leg, and then followed it for a week over the snow. When it came into his hands he had been seven days without food. He irreverently skinned the little animal on the spot and devoured the carcass, accordingly, without salt or fire, for his last few miles had been covered on his hands and knees, and it was not a time to be over-nice.

When the news of that capture crept down to Edmonton Bateese smote the table with his huge fist, and over the last of his bottle of French brandy swore before his heterogeneous gods that this skin of golden marten should be his. And little Willinsky rubbed his hands together gleefully and said of course it would. He had great faith in Bateese.

But there was one difficulty. Long before even Bateese had sat himself down in the lodges of the Yellow Knives, young Rabbit Ear had been offered no less than ten blankets and a gun for his precious golden pelt. At all these he had stolidly shaken his head. Then the blankets had been doubled, and three pounds of powder put beside the gun. But still Rabbit Ear had shaken his head. The reason for it all was the fact that young Rabbit Ear's heart was in the keeping of a lady named Sweet Grass, the daughter of Cat, the Medicine Man. With that pile of blankets still before him he had solemnly carried his pelt and placed it at the feet of Cat's daughter, that she might wear it, and her children, and her children's children, so that for all time it should remain with the tribe of the Yellow Knives.

Bateese laughed softly, to himself, when he heard the story of this from old Father Paradis, the Jesuit, just down from Fort Consolation.

"I t'ink I bring heem back with me, dat skin!" he said, through his blue pipe smoke.

And six weeks later Bateese was swinging up through the snows of the Great Lone Land with his dogs and his sleds, brooding over that golden marten, saying to himself beside his little camp-fires that it would make a fine piece for the topping off of his bale.

And never did fire-water flow so generously among the Yellow Knives, and never had Cat, the Medicine Man, found himself possessed of so much tobacco, and never before had Sweet Grass seen a brighter red blanket than that flung at her little moccasined feet by the huge and gallant Bateese. The tall trader from the land of the fire horse smoked many

pipes in Cat's lodge. But from Cat he could learn nothing of the golden marten. It was from one of the old squaws, to whom he gave many Dream Pills, for the toothache, that he got the information he required.

All that had been said of the golden marten was true. No such fur had ever been seen in the North. It was like sunlight on yellow maple leaves, brighter than the scalp her own father had taken from the head of the young Englishwoman, many, many years ago, in the buffalo days.

"Where is this skin?" Bateese asked, carelessly, of the old squaw. He had heard these tales of snow-white wapiti and golden-horned moose and mountainous like buffalo, but he would believe none of them till he saw with his own eyes.

"Hush, Bateese!" cried the old woman; "for it is the pride of our people! Sweet Grass wears it wound about her breast for safe-keeping, bound there with threads of buckskin. And Cat has put a curse on the man who shall take it from her!"

"Good," said Bateese, knocking out his pipe. "Tis not for these outlandish freak things that the white man wastes good blankets." The next day he went from lodge to lodge, asking for silver fox and otter.

It was not until he found Sweet Grass alone, cutting meat from a bear carcass, that he exercised his long-practiced arts of gallantry on that somewhat overawed girl. He swore she had the grace of the doré. He discovered that her eyes were like ripe blackberries. He maintained that she walked with the tread of a young caribou, and that her voice was sweeter than maple-sap; and many other such things, for, even under the shadow of the Circle, Bateese knew a woman was still a woman. Then he found a handful or two of colored beads for her and a yard of crimson ribbon and a gold-plated ring or two. But for all this, at the first mention of the golden marten she scurried away from him, like a frightened rabbit, and hid in one of the lodges. He made other attempts, it is true, but each time she eluded him. And the once all-conquering Bateese began to see that the golden marten was not for his bale that season. He did not give up; but he wondered grimly just how Willinsky would take it.

When he made his way back to the Landing empty-handed he had, perhaps, lost a little of his old-time swagger. In Edmonton he talked less over his brandy. Willinsky, as he expected, was there awaiting him. And as he also expected, Willinsky danced with rage when he knew the truth. He cursed Bateese with strange Russian curses, and from Edmonton that day the telegraph ticked the news that the golden marten had not been found, and from New York it was flashed on to London, and from London still on to Paris. Bateese, over his second bottle of French brandy, wagged his head sullenly. He said it was best to wait. But Willinsky saw eight thousand francs slipping out of his fingers, and again he cursed Bateese to his face, in Russian, as a pig-headed half-breed and a follower of women.

To this Bateese merely shook his head drunkenly, and said "Wait!"

It was in the sub-Arctic twilight of midwinter that the huge tracking shoes of Bateese Snow Cloud once more broke their lonely trail up through the sub-Arctic wilderness. But when Bateese again swung his lead-weighted dog-whip among the moose-hide lodges of the Yellow Knives tribe, he was a changed man. His jaw set tighter, and the Indian bendiness of his eye was brighter. He had, however, a great deal of tobacco for Cat, the old Medicine Man. He also had a chain of silver and a four-point blanket and six ounces of beads for Sweet Grass, to say nothing of a pair of plated earrings—costing Willinsky three dollars a gross in New York—and a string of brass sleigh-bells, which the girl hung proudly about her still slim enough waist. Bateese seemed surprised there were only women and children and old men in the lodges, and even more surprised that Rabbit Ear and the other young bucks should be already scattered many weeks to the North for their season's peltries.

But with Sweet Grass he was lowly of speech and sad. Her beauty had sent an arrow into his aching heart. She was not made for the carrying of firewood and the scraping of hides. He hinted how women lived beyond the Athabasca, where there were no snowshoes to be strung, where there was no smoke in the tepees, and no snows in the doorway. Her voice had followed him for a year.

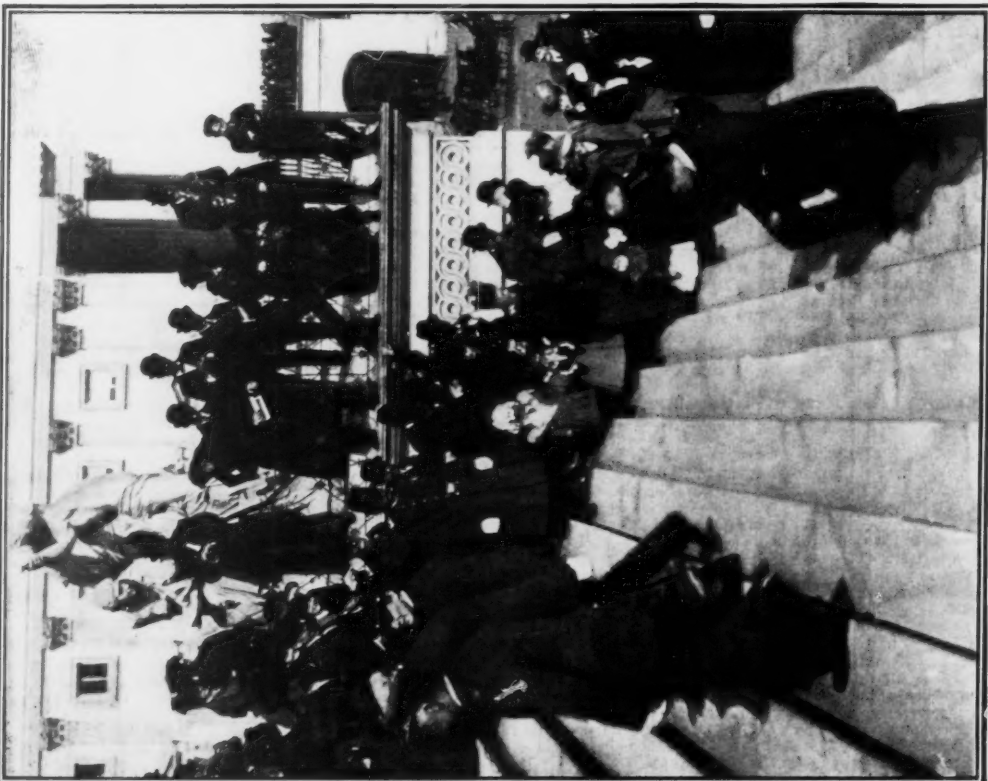
It all ended as he meant it to end. Her poor little pagan

COLLIER'S WEEKLY

Photographs by our staff and special photographers at Washington and with Prince Henry's train



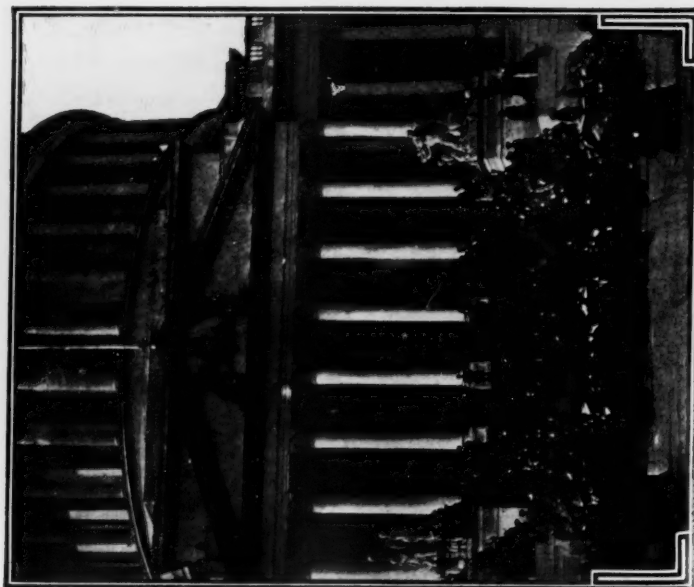
Prince Henry in a merry mood



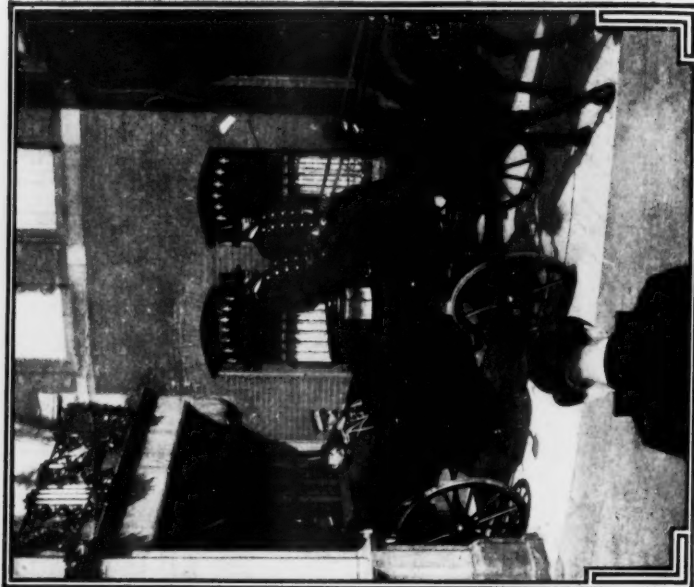
The Prince (x) going up the steps of the Capitol



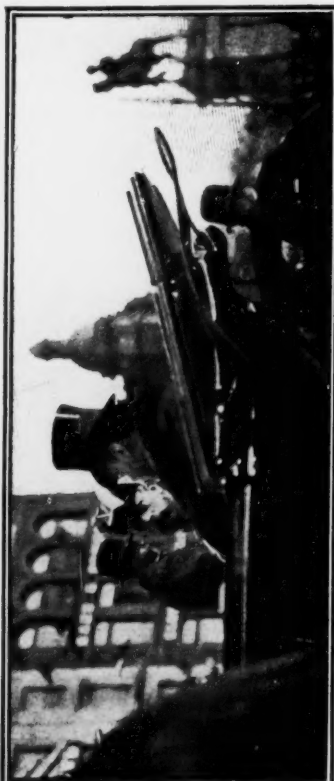
He is amused by an aide's story



Waiting for the Prince outside the Capitol

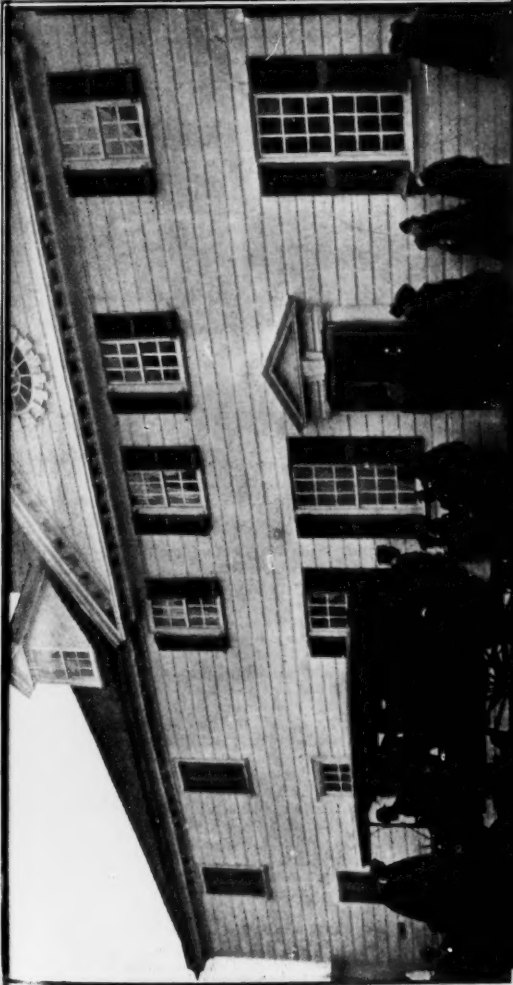


The Prince's carriage and its police escort

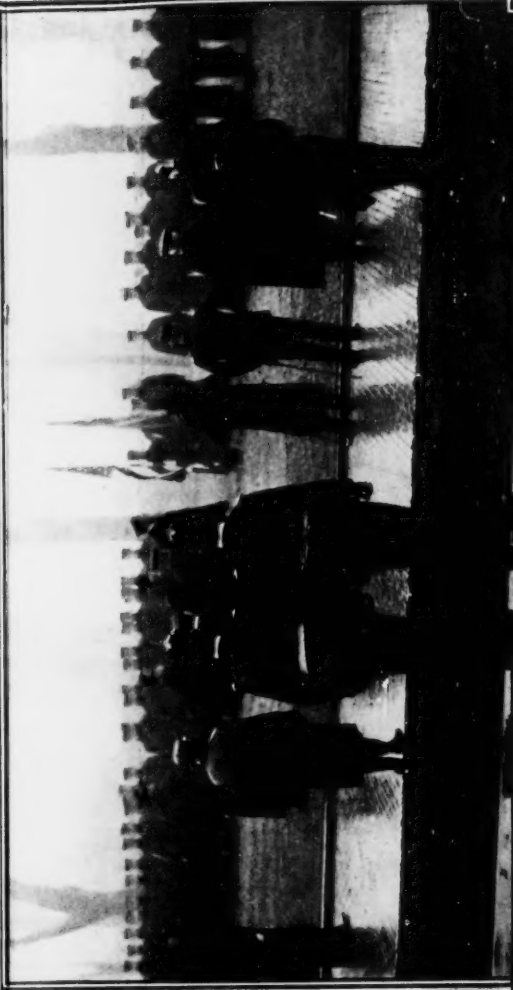


The President and Colonel Bingham call on the Prince

Waiting for the Prince outside the Capitol



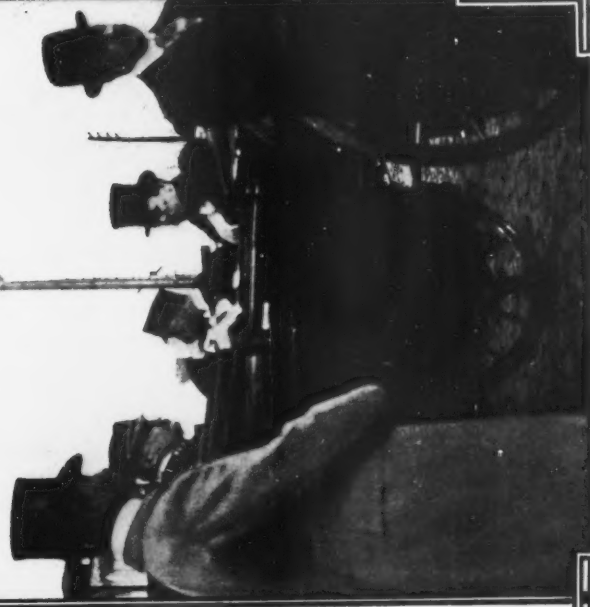
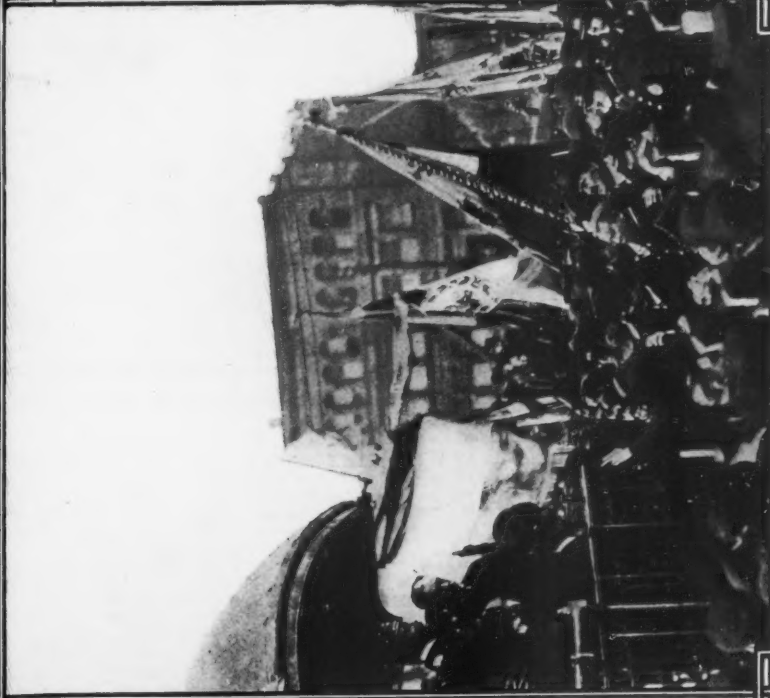
The Prince's carriage and its police escort



The Prince arrives at Mt. Vernon



Addressing the Annapolis Cadets



Through the grounds at Mt. Vernon

The Prince declines to become a "Platform Campaigner"

The Prince returning from sight-seeing

ROYALTY AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL AND AT THE TOMB OF THE FATHER OF THE COUNTRY

What our photographer saw of our distinguished visitor during the reception and ceremonies at Washington, and during Prince Henry's visit to Mt. Vernon and the tomb of George Washington

(See page 8)



It shone and gleamed on the whiteness like a fleck of sunlight

head was turned, and one night she crept to him while her people slept and whispered that she would follow him to the edge of the world. Bateese laughed where he lay, and decided to waste no time. In the depth of that blue midwinter night, while the Lights were flaming and wavering on the dark horizon beyond the Circle, the two of them stole away. Alone they went, pushing feverishly down through the snows to the country where Sweet Grass believed there was no smoke in the lodges.

Once well clear of her people Bateese turned to her and lightly asked if she still wore the golden marten. She laughed softly, and put her hand to where it lay warm on her breast. He demanded a sight of it. Sweet Grass looked at him frightened, and drew away. He followed her, and caught her playfully in his arms. He was breathing heavily, and his jaw was set wickedly. With his hand he tried to tear it from her bosom, where it was laced tightly with cords of buckskin. Then for the first time she understood what he meant, or half understood. She fought against him like a cat, and struggled till she broke away from him. He let her go, and showed her how merrily he could laugh. He had been taught to wait.

"Listen while I speak, Snow Cloud," she said to him that night over their fire. "I have loved you, and the sound of your voice has been sweet in my ear. But my father, Cat, has already told how the child of woman who takes this skin shall come upon evil days!"

"And what of that?" laughed Bateese.

"I have loved you, Snow Cloud, and I would save you from this evil, even though I tear this skin from my breast and throw it into the fire!"

Bateese stood discreetly between her and the flame, but said nothing. He was willing to wait his time.

"Bah! 'Tis nothing to me, little Snow Bird!" he cried gayly.

"For it is a faith of our people," she went on, "that the North is stern and just, and to him who does evil he brings evil in return!"

Again Bateese laughed, but in that laugh was something which troubled Sweet Grass. Over their fire she thought it out, and while he slept that night she stole away from him and turned back to her own people.

With no woman to feed his fire Bateese woke early, chilled with the cold. When he saw that Sweet Grass had fled from him he beat his hands together and swore with rage, and started after her on foot, without sleigh or dog. It was a race, he knew, that he dare not lose. The first day passed and he caught no sight of her. The second day came, and still he had not come up with her. Yet still he raced on, a savage Hunger, pressing ever closer and closer on her trail. He was ready to fall with exhaustion at times, but he knew there must be no giving up.

At last, in a stretch of rolling country, he caught sight of her from the crest of an ice hummock. And still he raced on, slinking from hill to hill. When he came nearer he crouched low in his tracks and sought the shadow of every brush-clump. In that way he stalked her, as a wild animal

might. Foot by foot he crept up on her, while she still staggered forward, now weak and reeling with hunger.

He was upon her, almost, before she knew it. At the first sight of his figure beside her in the snow she took him for a timber wolf, and screamed with terror. Then he sprang at her and seized her, while she fell weakly into his arms with a little sobbing cry. He held her there fiercely, and she leaned on him, panting and promising to go back with him, and trying to tell him that it was all for his own good, that the evil charm of her father, Cat, might not come upon him.

He held her close while she spoke, his bear-like arm crushing her weak body. With his free hand he slipped out his hunting knife. Without word or sign he slashed it savagely across her throat, and she fell at his feet in the snow, with her startled eyes still on his face. He turned her over on her side, so that the blood might not stain the pelt in her bosom.

"Listen, Snow Cloud," she gasped, with the last strength of her body. "I have loved you well. But Cat, my father, has said it. And it will come true. The evil you have done—will be done unto you. It is the faith of the North. Before it is too late, go—"

The words died on her lips and her head fell back in the drift. Bateese laughed uneasily, and once more turned the body over where it lay still warm. Then with his knife he cut the cords of buckskin, and with shaking fingers drew the pelt of golden marten from her bosom and laid it out before his eyes on the white drift. He looked down at it many minutes and laughed over it like a child. For it shone and gleamed on the whiteness like a fleck of sunlight. It was brighter than the gold coins Willinsky flung out for his sweet-tasting fire-water far off in Edmonton. It was worth two years of waiting.

Bateese himself, looking down at it, wished he was in Edmonton. He had seen too much of the white man's world not to have most of his Indian superstition knocked out of him. But as he carefully tied up the skin the last words of the girl ran disagreeably through his head. The more he brooded over them the more uneasy he became, till he shook the silly fear from him only with an effort. It simply meant that he would have to be more careful. He would be a brother to the coyote, until out of her country at least.

With this in mind he slunk away from any suspicion of an open trail. At the sight of a chance Indian he circled into the brushwood for miles. If a settlement lay in his path, he crept round it by night, like a hunted animal. Through the open snows he broke his own trail, with but one thought in his head. That thought was to press on, on, on, till the Lights, and the silence, and the aching wastes of whiteness were left behind.

It was on the third day that the snow blindness came over him. Even as it came he knew what it meant. He was a strong man, but he wept like a woman and beat himself with childish fury. Then a sort of madness came after it, and he raced and floundered insanely onward, only to stumble and fall again and again. He groped madly from hill to hill,

circling helplessly about in his own footsteps, crawling impotently from hummock to hummock, with but one fever in his blood, and that was a passion to press on and on till the sound of the Cree voices came to his ear, or the smell of Cree lodge smoke to his nostrils.

As he stumbled and groped drunkenly past little clusters of moose hide lodges, fingering his blind way along the coulée bottoms, strange silent figures wrapped in blankets came and stood on the hilltops, and watched. Women and children and old men. They crept out of the smoke-stained tepees and stood motionless, watching.

The toothless father of Rabbit Ear came among them, and seeing the man in the valley below, crept silently back to his lodge. With a palsied hand he trained his rifle on the heart of the blind man, but Cat, the Medicine Man, waved the thing away.

"The North is stern and just, my people. And unto him who does evil shall evil in turn be done! This is the faith of the North. So let us wait, my people!"

And they waited. And still the man staggered blindly on through the snows. They followed him as he went, moving silently from hilltop to hilltop, still waiting, wrapped in their blankets. But to the blind man all that world was a world of silence and desolation and snow. In a rage he ground his great jaws together and fought on, while the things in blankets still watched from the hilltops.

Suddenly down the blue line of the further hills they saw a shadow slink after the man. They said nothing, but as it drew closer they saw clearly what it was. To the blind man the world was still a world of desolation and emptiness. The people watching in their blankets knew that moving shadow was the gray timber wolf, driven down from the mountains with hunger. Step by step it stalked the blind man, creeping closer and closer, till a touch of blood not of white men told him of that something creeping and slinking upon him. He knew that he was followed, was being stalked. Round and round in a mad circle he rushed and staggered and floundered, while the silent things wrapped in blankets still watched. The snarling, restless shadow crept still closer to the helpless man. The smell of the brute even came to his nostrils, it slunk so close in his steps, and he raised up his hands and screamed again and again with terror, like a woman. "It is good!" said Cat, the Medicine Man, watching on the hilltop.

The crouching shadow then seemed of a sudden to float up through the air, and as it went, with one clean sweep of its fangs it tore open the throat of the blind man from shoulder-blade to chin. Almost as clean as the sweep of a knife-blade it tore the flesh, just as Snow Cloud himself had torn the copper neck of Sweet Grass, the daughter of Cat, the Medicine Man.

One by one the women and children and old men who watched from the hilltops went back to their lodges in silence. They knew it was even as Cat had said, that the North had been stern and just since the Lights first flamed over the Circle.

THE END



GEORGE R. CARTER

Hawaii Sends a Delegate to the President

GEORGE R. CARTER, who has been called on by President Roosevelt to furnish the Administration with the real facts of the political situation in Hawaii, was born in Honolulu, December 28, 1866. His grandfather was Oliver Carter, an American sea captain engaged in the whaling industry, who first came to Honolulu during one of his whaling voyages in the late twenties or early thirties. His father was the late Henry A. P. Carter, for a number of years Hawaiian Minister at Washington. His mother was a daughter of the late Dr. Norman Judd, who was for so many years the trusted adviser of the Kamehamehas.

George R. Carter grew up in Hawaii, attending the public schools and Oahu College until 1883, when he went to Phillips Andover Academy to prepare for Yale. He entered Yale with the class of 1888. At Yale he was active in college athletics, playing on the varsity football teams of '86, '87 and '88, and was a member of the Yale boat crews of '87 and '88.

After graduating he went to Seattle, where he was in the Seattle National Bank for three years and for three years was the confidential financial representative at Seattle of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1896 he returned to Honolulu to live and for three months was acting auditor-general of the republic of Hawaii, during the illness of the auditor-general. He then became cashier for C. Brewer & Company, the oldest and one of the wealthiest commercial and financial houses in the islands. He resigned this position to become manager of what is now the Hawaiian Trust Company, which was then just starting. This position he now occupies.

During the bubonic plague epidemic in 1900 he was made chairman of the Citizens' Finance Committee, which took charge for the Board of Health of the financial and auditing part of its work, and wrought many economies at a time when practically the whole energy of the board and its executive force were devoted to the active work of suppressing the plague.

In 1892 Mr. Carter married Miss Strong of Rochester, N. Y., a daughter of H. E. Strong of that city, who is now on a visit to Hawaii.

Perhaps no man in Hawaii has a higher reputation for probity and honor and sportsmanlike fairness than George R. Carter. This was signally shown by the fact that the Executive Committee of the Home Rule party, after discussing the matter of sending a representative of their own to Washington at this time, decided not to do so, publicly expressing their confidence that they could trust any representations they desired to make to the President to be fairly presented by Carter.

In November, 1900, Carter was elected to the Hawaiian Senate on the Republican ticket, representing the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated.

Carter has no personal acquaintance with the President, and the President's request came to him entirely unsought and as a surprise. A friend of the President's, who shares with him his love for outdoor life and adventure, was a visitor here some time ago, coming with letters of introduction to Carter. Carter entertained him, and took him on several hunting trips for deer on the island of Molokai, where the mountain fastnesses appall any but the true hunter; and for wild turkey and wild boar on Hawaii, where none but rugged men can go. When President Roosevelt was casting about for some one here to whom he could write in some security that he would get truth and honesty this friend suggested Carter. Carter's athletic and sportsman's tastes and achievements appealed to the President, and when he found that in addition he was a man of affairs and honesty, his mind was made up and the letter was written to Carter.

A Springtime Philosopher

By Frank L. Stanton

I KIN TELL w'en Springtime comin' by de mos' *onfallin'* signs;
Tain't de risin' sap what tingle ter de tip-top
er de pines,
Or de fros' what lef' de furrer, or de larks
a flyin' low
Or de whistle er de pa'tridge kaze he love his
sweetheart so!

But I sorter hez a feelin' what I dunno how
ter call,
Dat ef I wuz a blossom I'd hang low, en *never*
fall!
Dat ef Gabrul blowed his trumpet fer de
sleepin' folks ter rise
I'd des feel too contented fer ter wake en rub
my eyes!

Hit's somepin' in de *elements*—de blowin' er
de breeze,
De *listenin'* er de lily fer de comin' er de
bees;

De lazy river gwine 'long a-feelin' er his
way
Ter de medders, en sweet places whar de
honeysuckles stay.

De sun, he says "Good-mawnin'!" whar de
fiel's is drench wid dew,
En I des ain't enterprisin' 'nuff ter tell 'im,
"Same ter you!"

De trees, dey tells me "Howdy! We a-dressin'
fer de show,
En soon we'll meet de mockin' birds en swing
'em high en low!"

But I never makes no answer! I des lays
back so *still*
En lazy in de sunshine—lak I los' my way
en will!

Wid eye shet tight, en dreamin' in my ap-
p'nted place,
I wouldn't bresh a bluefly f'um de furrers in
my face!

Oh, I knows w'en Spring's a-comin', en I
done laid down my rule,
Dat I wuzn't bo'n fer plowin' en gee-hawin'
er de mule,

But fer listenin' ter de cattle bells 'cross
daisies cool en deep,
Wid de feelin' what de trees hez w'en dey
rocks de birds ter sleep!

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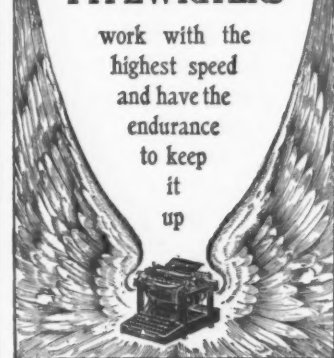
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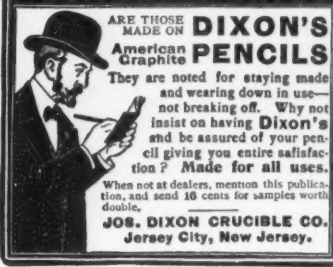


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Scene from "Soldiers of Fortune," a dramatization of Richard Harding Davis' story of that title, to appear this month at the Savoy Theatre

The Drama

By JOHN D. BARRY

Photograph by Byron



Robert Edson and Gretchen Lyons in "Soldiers of Fortune"

IT IS ABOUT a dozen years since Richard Harding Davis made his sudden and remarkable success. He was then somewhat past twenty-five years old, a reporter on the New York "Evening Sun," and he had already seen a good bit of newspaper experience. He was the first of the American authors to write in the spirit of boyish enthusiasm, in a style which naturally pleased and soon found a number of imitators. He quickly demonstrated that he possessed the story-telling faculty; even when he had little to say he said it with vitality. It is worth noting that at this time Clyde Fitch was making his way with varying successes and setbacks toward his present position as the most prosperous of the American dramatists, perhaps the most prosperous dramatist in the world. Mr. Davis unquestionably receives large rewards for his work; but Mr. Fitch is striding toward millionairessdom. The deduction is obvious.

One of the greatest of our older American writers says that if he were beginning his career again he would devote himself exclusively to writing for the stage.

Like all young newspaper men, Mr. Davis from his start took a deep interest in the theatre. He had an early fling as a dramatic critic, and he has long been ambitious to see a play of his own on the stage. About eight years ago Mr. E. H. Sothern produced at the Lyceum Theatre a version of one of the Davis short-stories, and for several seasons Robert Hilliard has at intervals been using, in the vaudeville houses, a version of another, introducing the delightful but somewhat baffling Van Bibber. But not until the present season has an evening's entertainment been provided by the author's work. "Soldiers of Fortune," published several years ago, was in so close a sympathy with the new romantic movement that the marvel is it should have been kept so long from the stage. It had a melodramatic hero, without a sword, it is true, but with a magnificent capacity for overcoming obstacles and for vanquishing his enemies; it involved this figure in a charming love affair; best of all, it represented this ideal as a distinctive type of American manhood and as the humble adorer of his only superior, the American girl. No American writer has flattered the American girl with the adroitness of Mr. Davis. The American girl can make or break the fortunes of a play or an actor. So that rapidly advancing young comedian, Robert Edson, may be congratulated on making his first appearance as a star as one of the most attractive of the Davis heroes.

It seems odd that Mr. Davis should not have dramatized

his own tale, instead of allowing even so experienced a craftsman as Augustus Thomas to be given the task. But matters of this kind have a way of taking themselves out of the range of literary and sentimental considerations, and of being decided according to the commercial notions of managers. Mr. Thomas is clever; when he succeeds, he succeeds brilliantly; but he has made some deplorable failures. He occasionally allows work to go into the theatre instead of going where it belongs, into the waste-basket. This is not, of necessity, a reflection on his talent, which ought to be judged by its best productions; it is simply a reflection on his judgment. There must be something radically wrong in the judgment of a dramatist capable of writing "Alabama" and "The Hoosier Doctor," who allows such a piece as "Colorado" to be exhibited as his work. However, Mr. Thomas seems to have pleased the out-of-town critics with his arrangement of "Soldiers of Fortune," and Mr. Edson's manager has been encouraged to submit the play during the present month to the test of a New York production.

Mr. Edson has achieved his graduation from the ranks of supporting actors by good work in the past few seasons, chiefly in modern comedy. He is not suited to romantic work; but nowadays actors are put forward in plays designed to catch the prevailing public taste, rather than those in which they can make their best contribution to their art. Mr. Edson has an easy and natural method; he is conscientious and ambitious, and he works hard in order to keep improving.

When, several weeks ago, Mr. Kyrle Bellew returned to New York in "A Gentleman of France," it was doubtful whether he would be able to win back his old following. Years before, at Wallack's, where he made his re-entrance, he had enjoyed a long period of prosperity as the leading juvenile of the stock company. Then followed his association as co-star with Mrs. Potter, a player with some temperament, but with affectations and mannerisms that would spoil a far richer talent. Mrs. Potter kept Mr. Bellew from advancing to the high place on the English-speaking stage which he would unquestionably have won in a few seasons if he had labored alone and under suitable management. He seems now to have at last reached his proper position. In Miss Harriet Ford's stage version of Stanley Weyman's novel, which is a neat, direct and entertaining piece of workmanship, Mr. Bellew gives an interesting and forcible exhibition of the old style of acting, tempered with studied restraint. Like Mr. Otis Skinner, who would be a remarkable actor if he did not

Photograph by Burr McIntosh



Signora Eleonora Duse, the great Italian actress, in "Citta Morte"



PHOTOGRAPH BY RACH BROS.

The fight on the staircase in Kyrle Bellew's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel, "A Gentleman of France"



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show the influence of Edwin Booth, the last of the great actors to lift human character above the plane of humanity, Mr. Bellew enjoys walking on the clouds and speaking the swelling language of old-fashioned romance. Indeed, these two players are singularly alike; they stand for the old traditions as opposed to the new idea of dramatic art, exemplified by Duse, and, with modifications, by Mrs. Campbell—the idea that the actor must seem simply to be the character impersonated, not a superior creature of fancy. Mr. Bellew as a romantic figure has one great advantage over Mr. Skinner: his face is supremely sad. During his present performances he wears an expression of profound suffering; occasionally his eyes light up, but without dispelling the look of pain, his lips, too, break into an occasional smile, but in-

Photograph by Burr McIntosh



Kyrie Bellew in "A Gentleman of France"

variably into the smile of melancholy. By his handling of the great scene of the piece, which has made a sensation, where he vanquishes a horde of enemies who attack him from all sides, he has already made a reputation as a sword-man. Of course, the scene is what theatrical people call a "trick scene," but it produces a thrilling effect. In future, Mr. Bellew will probably not be allowed to act in a new play that does not encourage him to exploit his fencing. This is a pity, for he does his best work in light comedy. His managers, Liebler & Company, who in the past three years have shown splendid enterprise and high ambitions, have recently put him forward, at a special matinee of "The School for Scandal," in his old part of Charles Surface, where his faultless diction, his air of breeding, and his early training in the old comedies enable him to appear to great advantage.

It looks now as if Madame Eleonora Duse would really come to act in this country next season. Several months ago she agreed to return under the management of the enterprising and ambitious Liebler Company, and thus far, contrary to her habit, she has not changed in mind. Since her last appearances here, about five years ago, she has had some notable experiences, including the conquest of Paris, with the approval and co-operation of the theatrically generous Sarah Bernhardt, who, with characteristic cleverness, made the foreigner's triumph a means of advertising herself. Madame Duse has also been the heroine of a love affair in which the whole world of art took an intense interest. To those who saw the deep-eyed, mysterious and sad woman during her visits here, it must have seemed impossible to associate her with a man like Gabriele d'Annunzio. When the romance ended the little Italian novelist published his novel, "The Flame," in which an actress bearing a startling resemblance to Duse was held up for merciless dissection. It was an incredible performance; but the book may now be read by any one capable of enduring the utter fatigue of d'Annunzio's decadent, affected, and overwrought art. Even more astonishing was the forgiveness granted him by the actress, who has since appeared in several of his plays, among them his recently produced version of the Paolo and Francesca story. Of late, Duse has been breaking the silence which she kept in this country, and promulgating views about her art and herself that, in their weird originality, seem almost piquant. She is horribly bored by the theatre and its inexorable conditions; she wishes that she could escape from the whole deadly business. All of this talk naturally makes her more interesting. In the way of actresses, she is absolutely new. Best of all, quite apart from her pessimism, she is exerting a wholesome influence on stage methods. As a shrewd student of the theatre has remarked, Duse makes Sarah Bernhardt a landmark.

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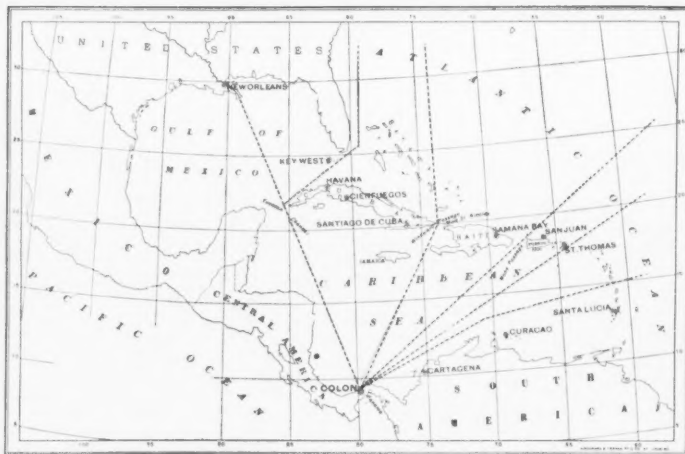
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Strategic Position of the Danish Islands Covering Caribbean Sea Approaches

The Significance of the Purchase of the Danish West Indies

By Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, R.C.S.

IN THE PURCHASE of the Danish West Indies the United States has secured a position of the utmost strategic importance, and one which ensures a dominant influence if not absolute control over the principal trade route between the Isthmus and Europe. This route or trade lane is known as the Anegada Passage, and is the one now followed by the great bulk of transatlantic shipping. St. Thomas lies almost directly on this route.

MILITARY VALUE

From a military standpoint, the value of any position depends largely on ability to keep open its lines of communication. If the communications are threatened, maintenance of the position can only be undertaken at the risk of isolation, and isolation, when long continued, can have but one end. The United States is about to build, own and control an Isthmian canal, and, furthermore, guarantee the neutrality of that canal in time of war. This status demands, primarily, control of the more important, if not all, of the trade routes leading to and from the Isthmus. To better appreciate this fact consider the Suez Canal, the main highway between England and India, lacking in positions of defence along the trade lanes leading up to and away from the canal entrances. Gibraltar, Malta and Aden are all essential to the maintenance of those fleets which are charged with the keeping open of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Without the above bases the fleets would be compelled to fall back on positions beyond the contiguous waters of the canal.

TRADE ROUTES

In approaching and leaving the Isthmus on the Atlantic side the trade routes lead by or through: (1) Yucatan Channel and Florida Straits, (2) Windward Passage, (3) Mona Passage, (4) Anegada Passage, (5) Curacao. With the exception of the last place, the United States is now "in position" on all these passages, and this condition, it should be noted, has been brought about since the Spanish-American war. True, we possessed a base at Key West prior to 1898, and from this base we were prepared to dispute the Florida Straits, but not the passages in the northern chain of islands. Now, however, in Havana, only ninety miles further south, we have secured a position which in strength and usefulness far outweighs any merits possessed by Key West. Havana can offer as a naval base and as a guard for the Florida Straits all that Key West can afford, and more too. Havana can rely on the country back of it, while Key West is a small island, and must draw all of its supplies from the mainland. Havana, developed, can be made, by reason of the resources close at hand and possible self-contained elements, a stronger naval base, relatively, than either Gibraltar or Malta, for Gibraltar and Malta, it must be remembered, are wholly dependent on the outside, and their maintenance devolves on the fleets. Any naval port which the United

States sees fit, under its understanding with Cuba, to establish on that island can, by reason of the possible resources of Cuba, be made to take upon itself more inherent strength than either of England's two Mediterranean bases.

TO PROTECT THE CANAL

The Caribbean Sea, by virtue of its inclosed character, resembles, in many respects, the Mediterranean. It is bounded on two of its sides by chains of islands, and by Central and South America on the other two sides, and transit across it is controlled by that power which can successfully dispute ingress or egress through the various passages. Manifestly, the United States would be impotent to secure the full advantage of the Isthmian canal in time of war, unless able to protect both the passages leading into and the lines of communication stretching across the Caribbean; and in the purchase of the Danish West Indies there is seen the developing of what would appear to be a careful plan, followed by the consummation of a natural phase of action precedent to ownership and construction of the canal. Curiously, one sees mention, coincident with the purchase of the Danish West Indies, of the possible sale to this country of Curacao, and one also reads of agitations in favor of annexation of Jamaica. Curacao can perform for the United States a duty closely akin to St. Thomas. It is a place capable of being strongly fortified, but so long as it remains in Holland's hands its existence will constitute no menace. The danger lies only in the possible passing, in the time of threatened war, or actual war, into the hands of an unfriendly power.

The interest in this country just now in all West Indian news is largely dependent on its relative bearing to matters having to do with the Isthmus. It is immaterial, when considering strategic positions, whether the Panama or Nicaragua route be selected. What is essential is, that this country possess positions of strategic value on all the lines of communication leading to the Isthmus, and the communications are practically identical, whether the Atlantic port of entry to the canal be Greytown or Colon.

NAVAL BASES

To-day the United States possesses in actuality, or in the right to establish, naval bases at Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, and St. Thomas. In the Gulf of Mexico bases exist at Key West, Pensacola, and near the mouth of the Mississippi. Cienfuegos, Havana, and the American Gulf ports serve to guard the Yucatan Channel and the Straits of Florida.

The Windward Passage, the most important of the northern passages, depends at present for American control on Santiago de Cuba.

Mona Passage is guarded by the base at San Juan, and Anegada Passage is looked out for by St. Thomas. In 1898 we had occasion to use Mole St. Nicolas. It is possible to conceive that both Mole St. Nicolas and Samana

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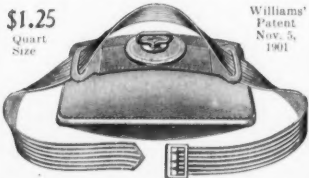
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Best spring, summer, fall and winter lettuce ever offered. Fancy, but grows quick, and so tender.

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Bay would be open to us in the event of an emergency. The necessity, however, for the facilities of these ports has considerably lessened with the Cuban and Porto Rican acquisitions, resulting from the war of 1898. With the purchase of St. Thomas, provision has now been made for guarding all the northern passages leading into the Caribbean.

The most important single position in the Caribbean is Jamaica, a fact which is due wholly to its geographical location and artificial strength. As compared with Cuba, Jamaica is inherently weak. Cuba is or can be made self-sustaining, while Jamaica must depend on the outside for military sustenance. Without a naval force of sufficient strength to hold the Windward Passage at all times throughout a war, Jamaica will be isolated and its *raison d'être* close. England to-day possesses in Jamaica and Santa Lucia two positions of great artificial strength, and yet the prowess of each place gives way when it is considered that their military value depends at all times on the maintenance in the Caribbean of a fleet capable of controlling the outlets of that sea. The question arises, can England always assure such a force? There has been a time in her history when, with a multiplicity of complications on hand, her own people doubted their ability.

IMPORTANCE OF "CANAL PORTS"

Ports in close vicinity to the proposed canal have a strategic value of such importance that, manifestly, they cannot, with due regard to the national welfare, be permitted to pass under foreign control. Such control might be fatal to American interests, and naturally, even when the subject is mooted of a foreign temporary occupancy, the apprehension excited is deep and widespread. In order to assure protection of the Suez Canal, England found it advisable to occupy Port Said. In the case of the Isthmian canal it will be sufficient, doubtless, if the neutrality of waters comprised in Venezuelan ports can be assured. England maintains at all times a strong force in the Mediterranean, known as the Mediterranean Fleet. The object of this fleet is to be prepared at all seasons to keep open the Suez trade route. Analogous to England's Mediterranean force the United States has now in the Caribbean one of the most powerful squadrons ever brought together under one of its flag-officers. It consists of some of the latest and best ships of the American navy, and includes no less than four battle-ships, in addition to other craft. It is upon this fleet that the duty has devolved of protecting in the Atlantic waters leading up to the Isthmus the interests of the United States.

Another Dutch "Trek" Contemplated

D. R. LEYDS and Mr. Fischer of the Boer Delegation have recently visited Berlin. The object of that visit was to arrange with the German Government for the occupation of certain portions of German East Africa by those Boers who finally decide to "trek" in preference to submitting to British rule. The Doctor supposes that the Boers who are now in the hands of the British as prisoners will object to settling down under British rule when they are released, and he is therefore taking these steps to be able to point out to them fresh fields and pastures new when peace is finally declared.

FOOD

WIFE'S INGENUITY

Saves Her Husband.

The author of the "Degeneration of Dorothy," Mr. Franklin Kinsella, 226 W. 25th St., New York City, was the victim of a little by-play—but he can best tell the story himself. "I must confess that I have been the victim of an innocent deception which turned out for the best, however.

I had been resting under the belief, for some years, that coffee served as a lubricant to my cerebral convolutions, in other words, 'made the wheels go round,' and I had an idea that I could not work without it as a stimulant.

I soon paid the penalty in nervousness, loss of flesh, insomnia and restlessness, none of which troubles would yield to any or all medicines. I finally got in rather a bad way and my wife took a hand in the affair all unknown to me. She purchased a package of Postum Coffee and first gave me one half Postum and one half coffee. In a little time she had me down to clear Postum, and I was none the wiser.

I noticed that I was getting better, my nerves were steadier, and I began to gain flesh and sleep nights. My work was performed far better than in my old condition.

Commenting upon my greatly improved health one morning I was told the truth. "Tis to laugh," so I submitted gracefully and joined the Postum ranks.

Experience teaches that boiling is one-half the game. When the directions are carried out the result will be as fine a cup of rich, fragrant coffee as ever delighted the senses without rousing the nerves.

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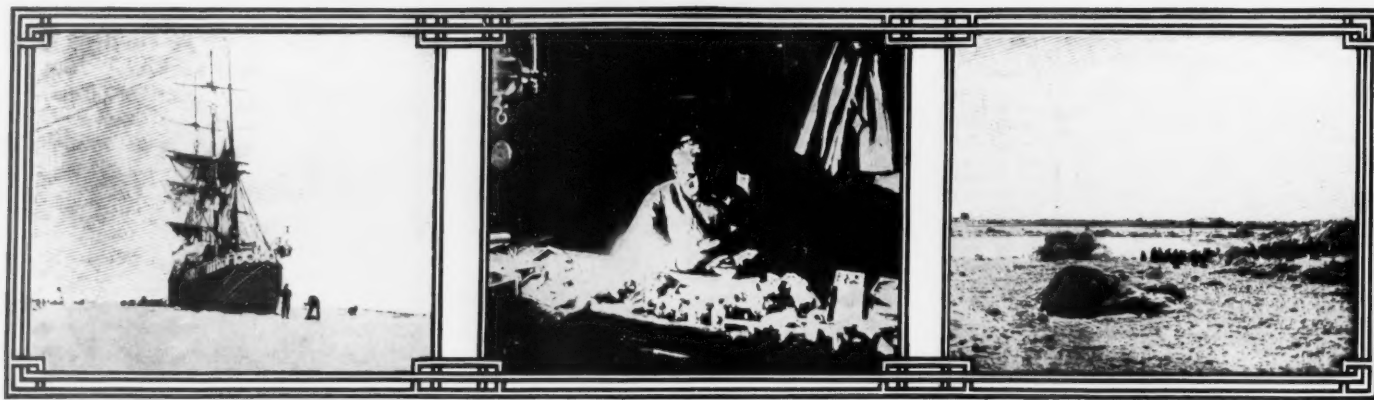
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The "Southern Cross" in the Ice-Pack

Commander Borchgrevink Living Ten Feet under the Snow

Penguins at the Edge of Open Water

The Story of the "Southern Cross" Expedition

By C. E. BORCHGREVINK, Commander British Antarctic Expedition, 1898-1900

IT WAS IN THE YEAR 1896, after my first visit to the Antarctic regions, and after I had had the honor of laying my work before the International Geographical Congress at the Imperial Institute in London, that the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"The Sixth International Geographical Congress, assembled in London, in the year 1895, with reference to the exploration of the Antarctic regions, expresses the opinion that this is the greatest piece of geographical exploration still to be undertaken, and in view of the addition to knowledge in almost every branch of science which would result from such a scientific exploration the Congress recommends that the various scientific societies throughout the world should urge, in whatever way seems to them most effective, that this work should be undertaken before the close of the century."

From that moment on I worked hard to organize the expedition for which I got the necessary funds, about £40,000 (or about \$200,000), in the beginning of '97, and in August, '98, I lay ready with my exploring vessel, the *Southern Cross*, in London. I had thirty souls on board, every man of whom had been carefully selected by myself. Besides this, we had also on board ninety splendid sledge dogs, some from Siberia and some from Greenland.

THE START FOR THE ANTARCTIC

After a short voyage to Hobart Town in Tasmania, where we remained for about a fortnight, we started in the middle of December, '98, southward, bound for the Antarctic ice. The temperature sank quickly as we proceeded into low latitudes. Twelve days after we had left Tasmania we met the Antarctic ice pack. This was somewhat earlier than I had anticipated, although I had expected to meet it soon by choosing such a westerly course southward. I wanted, first of all, to investigate the region about the Baleny Island, where Commander Wilkes of the United States Navy had reported land, where Sir James Clark Ross, in '41, also cruised, and where he failed to find the land reported by Commander Wilkes.

Undoubtedly Commander Wilkes had here made a mistake; probably he underestimated his distance from the Baleny Island and thought that new land was discovered, but unfavorable meteorological conditions are undoubtedly more to blame for the error than Commander Wilkes, and distances, as well as elevations, are always very deceptive both in the Arctic and in

the Antarctic, where all is white. We had struck the ice pack in 61° 56' south latitude, and longitude 153° 53' east, and the pack was very large, especially near the Baleny Island, where not merely sea ice had to be encountered, but also glacier ice discharged from the islands.

We spent forty-eight very anxious days in this ice pack, at times being absolutely blocked and unable to move. Very heavy screwing in the ice took place at intervals, and at one time the *Southern Cross*, a bark of 521 tons, was lifted bodily four feet out of the water; she was, however, strong. She had eleven feet of solid oak through the bows; then, again, her magnificent engine did its work to help us through when the ice slackened. By a special arrangement we could hoist our propeller up on deck through a well or opening in the deck without going into dock. This is, of course, important in ice navigation. The heaviest screw we experienced was on the 23d of January, 1899, when we at any moment expected the vessel to be crushed, and we were ready to go on the ice field with our sledges and outfit.

A NEW AND STRANGE LAND

My intention had been to attempt the penetration of the ice belt beyond "the roaring 40's," and to reach the open bay to the east of South Victoria Land, sighted and named by Sir James Clark Ross in '41, although neither he nor anybody else had succeeded in landing with an expedition on that land. The only ones who ever had put foot on it before were a party from the sealer *Antarctic*, of which I myself was one. It was in 1894. We had then sighted that peninsula or pebbly beach on which I proposed to put up the main camp of my expedition. On the evening of the 16th, during a very heavy gale, we sighted land, and entered into Robertson Bay on the 17th of February, 1899.

The rocks of Cape Adair stood out dark and conspicuous as we steamed into the bay, and the peninsula looked, at a distance, very inhospitable. It seemed so small that some of my staff felt constrained to remark, at first sight of the place, that "if it was there I proposed to live for a year they had better send letters of farewell back with the vessel." It was a moment which I believe will always remain in the memory of my staff and myself as we slowly moved toward the low beach where no man had ever ventured before and lived, and where we were to exist or perish under conditions which were as yet an unopened book to ourselves and to the world.

At 11 P.M. on the 17th of February, 1899, for the first time in the world's history, an anchor fell at the last *terra incognita* on the globe. The *Southern Cross* dropped anchor at South Victoria Land in ten fathoms of water, and before even the spray from the falling anchor had settled on the icy surface an echo from her salute of four guns, mingled with energetic cheers from thirty-one enthusiastic men, pierced the frosty air and gradually died away as it travelled far in between those lofty snow-clad peaks looming above us. We started at once to land our provisions, outfit and stores. It was an arduous task. We dared not approach the vessel near to the beach, because of the comparatively shallow water, the heavy surf, and the exposed position. A gale might any moment have sprung up and drifted us on shore, and even at the distance we were the vessel very nearly perished during an Antarctic gale which suddenly came on.

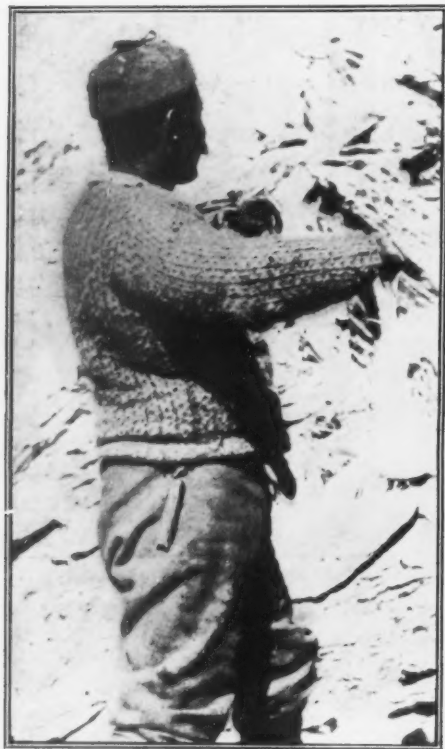
CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

We had to unload every box, every instrument, every dog into small whale boats and pull the boats toward the shore, but even here the surf was too great, and we had to wade out into the breakers and carry on shore through the icy water provisions for over three years. It is certain that about a fortnight's work in this way gave one and all of us rheumatism. Up to our armpits we were in the water. As already mentioned, the vessel was very nearly lost during the stay in Robertson Bay. Three times she was hurled on the rocks, but her splendid hull remained intact.

I took on shore with me nine companions, it being my intention to send the vessel away out of the ice and leave us to our fate. I took with me the six members of my scientific staff, two Norwegian Lapps and a sailor, who, later on, became the cook. In the beginning we all took turns in cooking, but found that the more cooks the worse food, so at last we settled on one.

On March 2, we hoisted on the great Antarctic Continent the Union Jack of Great Britain presented to me by H.R.H. the Duke of York, now the Prince of Wales. At two o'clock it went up, greeted with loud cheers from those on shore, and with a salute and with dipping of the flag from on board. Addressing the staff and crew, I said:

"Hereby I have the honor of hoisting the first flag on the great Antarctic Continent. It is the Union Jack of Great Britain."



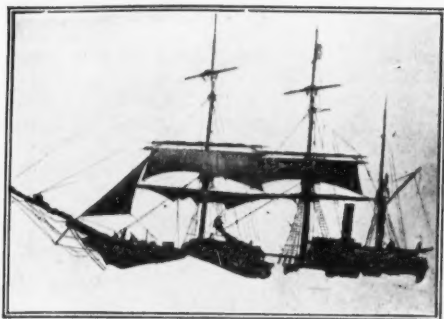
Commander Borchgrevink Catching an Ice-Petrel



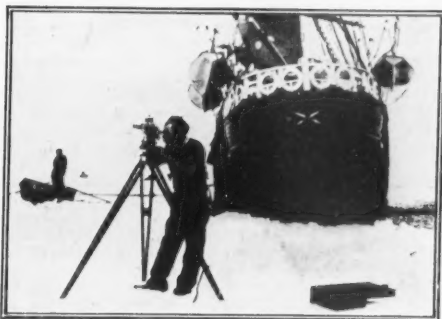
On Duke of York Island



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Beset in the Ice-Pack



Commander Borchgrevink at Theodolite Work



The Hut where the Explorers Lived for Seven Weeks

In the evening of that same day the *Southern Cross*, under Captain Jensen, left us at our pioneer settlement at Cape Adair, which I had christened Camp Ridley, with instructions to proceed to New Zealand, and to return to us as soon as possible in the new year. We were then cut off from all the world, 2,500 miles south of Australia, and all ten of us realized our isolation as the vessel steamed away with wishes and greetings to those left behind. What would happen to the *Southern Cross* and to ourselves in the coming year? Would it be possible for human beings to exist where we found ourselves? The conditions we should live under and the natural forces we were destined to fight, would they be too strong for human energy and endurance? Should the *Southern Cross* be crushed, how long then in all probability would we remain in Victoria Land?

All this passed through my mind, and no doubt through the minds of all ten of us as we silently turned to the hut when the vessel had been swallowed up in the darkness. However, we were destined to fall in our fight we would not have given our lives in vain, for our sacrifice would perchance lead future expeditions on to success without further casualties.

A BAND OF HEROIC ADVENTURERS

On landing I had carefully selected and taken on shore with me the following members of my expedition: Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R.N.R., magnetic observer; Nikolai Hanson, zoological taxidermist; Louis Bernacchi, magnetic observer, astronomer and photographer; Dr. H. Klovstad, M.A., M.D.; Hugh Evans, assistant zoologist; Anton Fougner, "generally useful"; Colbein Ellefsen, cook; the Lapps Per Savio and Ole Must. From Norway we had brought two log huts, one for a dwelling hut, the other for provisions. These we built some six feet apart, but owing to the heavy gales which had occurred before the vessel left us we rightly anticipated very severe storms in winter time, and we covered over the middle space with a roof and extended it as far as the ground toward the east, thereby breaking somewhat the force of the wind which plunged upon us from the mountain, some 5,000 feet above. Further, we chained the huts down with anchors, without which our little houses would undoubtedly have left *terra firma* during the winter gales. The largest hut was 15 x 15, not quite 8 feet high. In this hut, which was used as a main camp, we had ten wooden bunks, a wooden table and a camp oven on four wheels. In winter time this structure was covered by ten feet of snow.

I shall not forget the first gale which struck us. The huts shivered and shook, hails of stone from the mountains above drummed incessantly on our roofs, and we expected any moment that the metal roofs would snap and we should be blown to sea. It was in the night time, and in spite of the possi-

ties of the situation it was pleasant to notice the cheerful attitude of my staff. From time to time a joanlar remark was passed from bunk to bunk. How would we fare in case our hut suddenly turned into an airship? Would the rapidly revolving anemometer on the roof serve as a propeller, or would the metal stays serve as guide ropes? However, the most remarkable thing during these Antarctic gales was that while the gale was at its highest, tearing at the huts and roaring overhead, it would suddenly cease for fully two or three minutes, the stillness of the Antarctic night would prevail, and I could hear the breathing of the wondering members, keeping time with the tick, tick, tick of the barograph registering the interesting curves of the atmospheric pressure. Then suddenly the gale would start afresh as suddenly as it had ceased, and rage, if possible, worse than before.

FIRST ATTEMPT AT THE INTERIOR

The pebbly beach of the peninsula on which we had pitched our main camp is situated in 71° 18' south latitude, and in longitude 170° 9' east. The variation at this position was 56, the inclination 86° and 34'. The peninsula has evidently been formed through a former glacier moving over the cape and discharging icebergs just at the spot where now the peninsula is situated, thereby depositing rocks and smaller stones from the mountain above into the sea, and gradually forming a peninsula which, at its highest point, was some twenty feet above the sea. Cape Adair, which is a bold, conspicuous, snow-bare cape, consists of volcanic rock stretching up to a height of 5,000 feet above the sea. The porous rocks show lava flows, evidently from two different epochs. The rocks from the later are somewhat more porous than from the earlier. Loose bowlders were found on the top of granite, granite, serpentine and gray slate, as well as quartz, and it indicated discoveries which I later succeeded in making.

Shortly after the vessel left, the ice began to form in Robertson Bay, and on the 22d I resolved to attempt my first penetration into Robertson Bay on the frozen surface. The ice, though young, was already about two and a half feet thick. I took with me Fougner, Bernacchi, and the Lapp Savio; provisions for twenty days, thirty sledge dogs and one small collapsible boat.

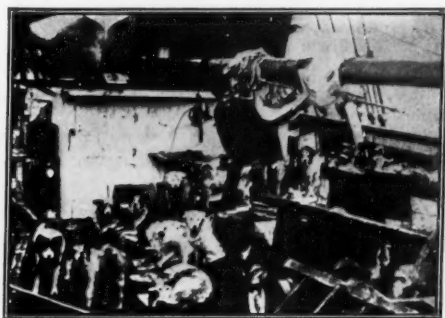
We left Camp Ridley at 11 A.M. and proceeded in the pack until darkness began to set in. The pack along the cliffs was rather small and the ice which bound the flocs together rather thin, so we had to proceed with great caution, and when I at last decided to camp on a small beach at the foot of the perpendicular wall of Victoria Land, we had great difficulty in reaching that little place. The beach or slope where we pitched our camp was not thirty yards wide at the widest part; it was some four feet above water, and had a crescent formed

with the concave side some fifteen chains in length. From the perpendicular wall of Victoria Land a kind of gravel rush had taken place, and formed a deep slope from the walls of the rocks down to the beach, with a slope of from 60° to 70°, rising to a height of about thirty feet. Above us the perpendicular wall rose to about five hundred feet at places, overhanging the little beach, which seemed completely isolated from everywhere, except by way of the bay. Shortly after landing a southerly wind arose, which continued to increase in force until it became a violent gale. We had pitched the silk tent, and my companions took their sleep while I kept watch. At 7 P.M. I had to wake them, as the ice began to break up. It was not a moment too early; it just gave us time enough to save our provisions by carrying them on to the top of the gravel slope, where drift snow and ice had formed a sort of gallery, about six feet broad, immediately on to the mountain wall.

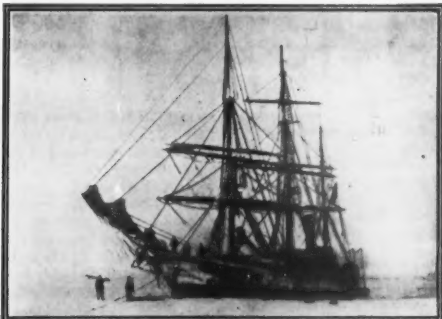
The drift snow had also formed a kind of fence at the outside of the gallery to the height of about four feet. In the six-foot groove between this fence and the perpendicular wall of Victoria Land we pitched our tent, but before doing so we had an arduous task. We hauled away, suffering intensely from the cold, our fingers dying as we hung to the ropes while pulling provisions and travelling gear up to our limited accommodation. The huge breakers washed over the beach and sent spray about us; it fell immediately, and soon land and men were covered with a sheet of ice. Although every one realized the awkward position, all worked calmly.

A PERILOUS EXPEDITION

On Monday night, the 23d, the bay was completely free from ice and was perfectly calm. I then sent Fougner and the Lapp Savio toward Camp Ridley in the small blue collapsible boat, and with emergency rations sufficient for four days. However, shortly after leaving us, and having gone out of our sight, they met with heavy ice drifting rapidly into the bay, which, as mentioned, it had left during the gale. Bernacchi and myself, who soon afterward noticed the floating ice masses, were naturally very anxious about them, ignorant as we were of the fate of our comrades in the little canvas boat. We ourselves were without any craft whatever to take us away from our temporary place of refuge. For two days we remained in ignorance of the fate of Fougner and the Lapp, but in the evening of the 25th both of them appeared on a very steep ice swell which descended from the perpendicular wall of Victoria Land. By help of a small axe and an alpenstock they cut footholds in the ice and then slowly approached us. I soon discovered that they were in a pretty weak condition, and while Bernacchi started to cook some for them I began to cut steps in the steep ice slope to meet them. At night we were again all safe on our little camping place.



The Arctic Dogs on Shipboard



The "Southern Cross" at its Furthest South, February, 1900



A Hurried Meal En Route



At the Helm in Low Temperatures



Faithful Chums, Lapps and Dogs



Pulling a Boat Over a Frozen Sea

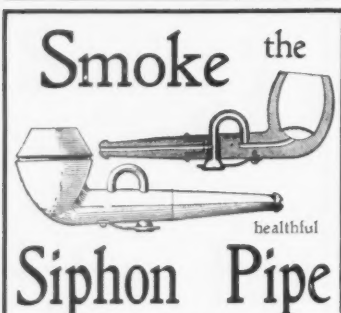


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Fougnier and the Lapp had spent two days and nights under the shelter of the canvas boat, and thought they had discovered a possible place, or the only place, for an ascent to the ridge of Victoria Land, some 5,000 feet above us. But the first 500 feet would necessarily involve great risk in the ascent. On the 27th I decided to attempt it. We had to cut small footholds in the ice, and reached the place where Fougnier had discovered the only chance of escape. It was a kind of a rough groove in the perpendicular cliffs, partly covered with ice and snow. Our poor sledge dogs, who had ventured along with us so far, howled in a melancholy way as they saw us ascend. Some of them tried to follow in our track, but fell down into the abyss below, where they were either killed instantaneously, or they fell into the water, where they were unable to swim in the ground-up ice, and drowned.

TRYING OUT MEN'S SOULS

It was a narrow escape and hard work to ascend those 5,000 feet, where the cold rapidly increased as we got up into the heights. The winter was now on us, with its cold, its furious gales and darkness. We lost the sun for seventy-one days on the 15th of May, '99, and it returned the 27th of July. The dark time is the most trying within the Antarctic Circle. The strongest mind suffered occasionally from depression. Like a sneaking evil spirit, the darkness, the solitude, settled on the minds of the members. Then the monotony of food did not improve matters. It is not like the Arctic regions, where you find animals on shore, as, for instance, ice bears, musk oxen, reindeer. We had to depend entirely on our preserved food, as well in the main camp as on the sledge expeditions.

When work did not occupy our minds we played chess or cards, and quarrelled. We got thoroughly sick of each other. We knew every line in each other's faces, and when one opened his mouth the others knew exactly what he was going to say. There we ten were sitting, ten feet under the snow, and glaring at each other with eyes which became at once vacant and intense.

I don't think any work puts a greater strain upon a man than Polar work. It calls on one to accomplish the most difficult tasks under the most unfavorable conditions! Of course, during every clear night we had opportunities to make observations, and every two hours, day and night, the thermometers, magnetic instruments, the anemometer and all our instruments, were read off; then again, the Aurora Australis, in contradistinction to Aurora Borealis, waved in beautiful curtains over our camp and cheered us, and I don't think that the moon had better friends than the ten of us! Shortly after our landing my zoologist got unwell; he walked with difficulty, and could not take part in the sledge journeys. He died on the 14th of October, '99. He did not suffer, kept conscious up to the last, and decided himself where he wanted to be buried.

BURIED UNDER THE SNOW

During the winter I carried out an expedition into Robertson Bay for the purpose of investigating the western shore of the bay. On that trip I had with me the two Lapps, thirty dogs, and provisions for about thirty days. A party was to have followed me up, but a heavy gale drove them back to the main camp a day after they had started.

That same gale nearly settled the two Lapps and myself. Like a furious cloud, the drift snow wrapped us up before we could make many preparations. We crawled into our silk tent with our sleeping bags as quickly as possible, bringing with us some provisions and a small spirit cooking stove. Then a white winding-sheet blotted out that little black spot which we formed on those vast white fields, and the Antarctic gale found nothing new, only solitude—cold, everlasting. For three days and three nights we lived under the snow, having alternately to crouch on all fours to keep the snow from squashing us, and to give us breathing-space and space for cooking. The Lapps were spending most of their time singing Lappish hymns in their sleeping bags.

On this expedition I discovered a new island, which I named Duke of York Island, consisting of gray slate crossed by numerous quartz reefs. Toward the spring numerous fish were caught. This was, of course, a great discovery in itself, and added to our store of provisions. When we first tried to eat them we drew lots to see who was going to risk to eat the first fish, with the result that when the first one came roasted and nicely smelling on the table all started at once. Seals in autumn and spring were numerous; we ate their meat raw, and I drank the blood as it spouted out through the hole of the seal knife. I regretted that Hanson, my zoologist, had not been able to eat raw seal meat. I believe that it might have saved him.

WONDERFUL FISHES AND STRANGE FOWL

In the marine fauna department we made some wonderful discoveries. Jelly-fish, star-fish, shell-fish were found, and in the fauna far different lichens were found, the largest of which was reindeer moss of the same kind

as is found in northern Norway, and it is interesting that at the main camp this vegetation should be found, because it corresponded to about the geographical position of the northern part of Norway north of the equator. It is strange that bi-polarity should exist both in the fauna and the flora, while in the intermediate zone the same animals and the same plants are not to be found north and south of the equator.

On the 14th of October the first penguin arrived, on the very same day as the zoologist died. At the request of the dying man, I killed a penguin and brought it in to him, as he wanted to examine it. He only regretted that he could not fulfill his work. It threw a gloom over the camp for a time, but spring came on, work was before us, and we soon buried what we could not forget. The life of the penguins, of course, cheered us very much. In endless streams they waddled toward their old nesting-places on the land. The first eggs were laid in the beginning of November, and the birds sat on the eggs for a month. The skua gull (*megalestria McCormicki*) had already put in an appearance before the arrival of the penguins, looking for their eggs, which they take, as well as the young penguins, when they arrive. The penguin which, so to say, inhabits the Antarctic continent is the *pogoncelis adeliae*, is about twenty-nine inches high, and blue-black on the back. They are white on the breast, their web feet sitting far back on the body; they walk in an upright position, and appear ridiculously like small human beings. Their wings are rudimentary, and more like flippers. They are of course unable to fly, but are splendid divers. They live on crustaceans.

They were not frightened of us at all, being ignorant of the bloodthirstiness of civilization. They studied us nine as much as we studied them. They seemed to make their notes about us, and evidently thought they had discovered a new kind of penguin. We ate them first, then roasted them, and called them parmigans.

RETURN OF THE "SOUTHERN CROSS"

As the spring and summer went, and no sign of the vessel was to be seen, we took in stores of penguins and put their eggs down in salt. Our natural refrigerator for penguin flesh we had outside the doors. The lowest temperature we had on the sledge journey in winter was minus 52, or 84 of frost, Fahrenheit. On the 28th of January the vessel returned, and we started still further south, succeeding in landing on Possession Island, on Coleman Island, on different parts of the land to the west of the latter island, where most valuable magnetic observations were made and specimens collected, and we succeeded in ascertaining the position of the south magnetic pole to be situated approximately in 73° 20' south latitude, 146° longitude, east.

We sighted the mighty volcanoes Erebus and Terror, the former being in activity; clouds of smoke ascending from time to time up into the frosty air. On our southward journey we discovered some new land, free of ice and snow, protruding in large peninsulas into the Antarctic Ocean. These snow-bare places carried vegetable lichen, and penguins visited those localities.

A CLOSE SHAVE FOR LIFE

At the foot of Mount Terror, Captain Jensen and myself very nearly lost our lives on shore, on a small beach in full view of the vessel. It was through the birth of an iceberg from a glacier immediately near the beach where we had landed for the purpose of collecting. A great wave started from the plunge of the iceberg, and as I had sent the boat away to fetch a camera we had to face the wave on our small beach, which was only four feet on its highest point. The wave washed over us and knocked us about very much, and the men in the returning boat, which had been saved by great difficulty from being swamped, were surprised to find us still alive. The sea caused by the plunge of the iceberg was so large that the vessel heaved about heavily in it, and the rock was wet twenty feet above the beach on which Jensen and I had been standing when the wave struck us. We sighted the great ice barrier, which is some seventy-five feet high on its outer edge. It stretches in a southeasterly direction, and was, up to our visit, considered as the limit for human progress southward.

In longitude 195° 27' 15" east we reached with the vessel 78° 34' and 37" south. Here I succeeded in scaling the ice barrier. And with the help of sledges and dogs, and with two companions, Lieutenant Colbeck and the Lapp Savio, we penetrated to 78° 50' south on the top of the great barrier, and thus reached the furthest south ever attained.

After making a number of valuable observations on the great barrier our journey toward civilization was commenced on February 17, reaching New Zealand on April 1, 1900, at midnight, when I had the opportunity to send the following cable to Europe:

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The College Bumping Race—An English Method for Developing College Oars

Sports of the Amateur

Edited by WALTER CAMP

ENGLISH-AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

IN THE English universities the art of rowing is more generally developed than in our American seats of learning. In the first place, the English universities get boys from a school like Eton who are trained oarsmen before they come up. Then, too, a great many more men knock about in boats on the river from one university alone over there than one could find in two or three of our college communities. And it is the general system based upon these facts which enables the English president, as he is called, to select a crew from the various college crews and in a few weeks accomplish with that body of men, in the way of getting them together, what it takes many months to effect under the American college rowing system. It must be remembered that Harvard has in the last few years made very distinct progress toward a method not unlike the English method in its results, but Harvard is thus far exceptional in this respect. The English rowing man at Oxford or Cambridge rows in his college crew, and as both Oxford and Cambridge are made up of a number of colleges, there are many crews on the river, and they contest in various bumping races for the head of the river. Then from these various college crews are selected the most promising men to work into varsity oars.

In the United States Harvard is the only university—and that, too, only within the last few years—which has thus distributed rowing throughout the body of the students. This has been accomplished through the Newell and Weld Boat Clubs' club and class races, until Harvard can now boast an equipment in the rowing line four or five times as great as that in any other American university. The former method at Harvard and the one still pursued at Yale, as well as at most of the other rowing colleges, is to develop the university crew and to spend the greater part of the time on developing, say, a first and second crew. Hence it is that, no matter whether a man has ever rowed before or not, the steady work through months of preparation with the same men in the boat, and under the same coach, is apt to produce, not necessarily the best watermanship, or even a very high standard of watermanship, but a great unanimity of action.

The Yale crew rowed on the harbor during the last week of February, and, after a few days spent in the pair oars, went into the eights, and on March 1 had two eights rowing against each other. The boathouse has been undergoing repairs, and the much-needed improvements will furnish far greater comfort to the crews this year than that which they have enjoyed for the last two or three years. Up to March 1 the new launch had not arrived, but was expected daily. It promises to put an end to the inconveniences which marked the use of the old one for the last three years.

The Harvard crew also has been rowing on the Charles River, but up to the 1st of March there has been too much ice for the shell and the men have been doing their rowing in pair oars. The challenge of Annapolis has been accepted, and a two-mile race will be rowed between the Naval Academy crew and a club crew from either Weld or Newell on May 24. The crew to represent Harvard in this race will not be chosen until after the university squad has been selected. Crews will be formed at the two clubs, and a race will decide which crew will be chosen to represent the university there.

In the fencing match between representatives of Harvard and Yale, March 1, Harvard won by a score of 5 bouts to 4. Of the Cambridge men, Palfrey did the best work, although defeated by Delafield. The latter showed the best form of all, and won all of his bouts. Of the Harvard men, Roberts won 2, Palfrey 2 and Henderson 1, while of the Yale men, Delafield won 3, Spalding 1 and Calmer 0.

There have been three prominent and important conventions during the past month in the meetings of the Tennis Association, Golf Association, and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The main result in each has unquestionably been such as to promote greater harmony of interests.

In the Tennis Association the legislation has been productive of greater harmony between countries in rulings so that international contests may be simplified. In golf, harmony has been effected between sections of the country by the giving of the championship to Glenview, and in the Intercollegiate Association harmony has been produced by ruling in respect to scoring in field events.

Besides these points, the most important in its effect upon sport in the future has been the doing away with the necessity of a non-college man as referee in the annual championships of the Intercollegiate Association. Just what the effect of this will be no one can predict with confidence. Those who oppose the plan believe that it was simpler, no matter how confident all might be of the ability and integrity of certain college men to act as referees in these contests, to still continue to put any questions of partiality in the background by continuing with a non-college referee. And of course it is possible that the old custom may still prevail, for the rule has only been altered so that it is possible to have a college man if desirable. Those who advocated the collegian as a referee felt that there was no question of the possibility of securing men for the position whose reputation would be such as to prevent any accusation of partiality. The real point of the matter is perhaps best viewed only when some important decision, upon which hang the results of a meeting, may have to be made. In that case, the intensity of feeling may at any time become such as to give rise to ill-considered and inconsiderate remarks.

The winter has been productive of the most interesting hockey, both among the athletic club teams and the college organizations. On March 1, in the athletic or amateur hockey league there were three clubs standing a chance of winning the championship. If the Hockey Club, which had yet to meet the Crescent and the New York Athletic Club in one contest each, should win both games, that would settle the matter. But it was possible, if both the Crescent and the New York Athletic Club should beat the Hockey Club, for the two athletic club teams to be tied and to have to play for the championship; while if the Hockey Club beat the Crescents and lost to New York, New York would be tied with the Hockey Club for first place; and, finally, if the Crescents won and the New York Athletic Club lost to the Hockey Club, Crescent and Hockey Club would be tied. Such a combination as this toward the end of a season could not but be especially entertaining.

The one serious feature of the sport, and one which has menaced it for two or three years, is that of roughness. As has been shown time and again in other sports, a sufficient penalty, and one which properly fits the crime, can be made for almost every known case of infringement of rules, and if the penalty be then applied by conscientious officials the infringement ceases. In a sport like hockey, as in football, the element of possible personal contact must always remain or the game would lose a great deal of its charm. But in the case of hockey this could be minimized, and that criticism which has been disagreeable to those who follow the game as well as to the players would be reduced very materially and the game not harmed.

A most interesting contest occurred at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, February 28, when the Short Hills hockey team, which had been defeated a little while ago by Yale, met its conquerors for the second match. For the first twenty minutes it looked as if the Jersey team would have sweet revenge for the former defeat, for its team work had been capital and had proved so effective that it had scored 4 goals to 1, and apparently had the game well in hand. When the second half started, with a score of 4 to 1 against it, the Yale team struck its pace, and while all the men played well, the work of Stoddard, Nevins and Snow was particularly brilliant, and they soon had the score at 4 to 2, and then 4 to 3, and finally 4 all. Carrying the rush on desperately, with only seconds remaining, Stoddard shot what might have been the winning goal, but it was not allowed, and the game stood a tie.

The Harvard hockey team had little difficulty in defeating Princeton, March 1, by a score of 6 to 3. This means a second match between Yale and Harvard, on March 15, as in the intercollegiate championship the team winning first place and the team winning second place play an exhibition match after the championship season closes.

In spite of the recent heavy falls of snow the ball nine of the University of Pennsylvania is already looking forward to an opportunity to get out on the greensward and demonstrate what the work in the cage under the instruction of Coach Irwin shall have accomplished for them. Pennsylvania has a good baseball cage, over 100 feet high and 30 feet wide, with windows arranged so that the light is fairly good.

Batting has been getting special attention, and in the last two years the nines have shown the results. This season there were kept at work in the cage during the winter nearly fifty men, and a Southern trip will be started March 27, with the men in good condition.

Games will be played with Georgetown, Washington and Lee, University of Virginia, Richmond, and probably the Virginia Military Academy. Pennsylvania will, as usual, meet Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and Brown.

The depression that has marked Yale baseball for several years past and the poor showing made by the nines have at last aroused graduates, and a meeting was held a short time ago to which Mr. Carter of Brooklyn, the former all-round baseball player, at the request of Captain Gurnsey, came up and addressed the body of the candidates for the nine, and endeavored to put some of the spirit into that department which has actuated the other athletic interests. The truth of the matter is, as was there stated, the support given by the college has been very weak. The interest in the sport has died down so that many a man, even on the afternoon of a championship game with Harvard or Princeton, prefers to go sailing. This year a most vigorous attempt will be made to throw off this almost moribund condition, and although little hope is expressed as to the immediate results, there is an increase of interest already apparent.

The man or woman who does not play ping pong is entirely "out of it." This table tennis has followed on the heels of bridge, and the American public has been taken by storm.

This is not singular when it affects what is commonly called "the swim," but it is rather strange to see a game of this kind stalk into the clubs and upset pool and billiards as this has done. Americans take everything with a craze, and probably the violence of this infection indicates somewhat shortness of life. But for all that the vellum bat and celluloid ball are having their day at present.

To the uninitiated one may say that this ping pong, or table tennis, is a diminutive form of the outdoor game, and is played on a table across which is stretched a net, usually less than a foot in height, corresponding somewhat with the length of the table. The balls and rackets are also similarly dwarfed, the balls being made of celluloid, hollow and very light; the rackets, at first real imitations of the ordinary tennis bat, but now either of vellum or, in some cases, wood.

The rules of the game are not dissimilar to those of tennis, save that they vary. When the game was first started, courts were marked out and the rules of service were practiced, and it was also forbidden to volley. But, as the game has progressed, these rules have changed, and it is proper now, before playing, to ask a few particulars as to service courts and whether volleying is allowed.

Golfers were made particularly happy by the rumor that James Braid, the giant professional champion, was coming over here in June. He is the longest average driver, taking his game day in and day out, and there will be even more interest felt in him on that account than there was in Vardon. In one match not long ago he averaged just over 240 yards. Then, too, it was reported at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association that certain amateurs would consider most favorably a visit to this country. Some rather startling comparisons were drawn as to the way in which American amateurs visit Great Britain and the way the English athletes come to America; but as the question was finally, after a motion to refer to Andrew Carnegie, left on the table, there was no conclusion.

The decision in favor of the Glenview or Western course for the amateur golf championship, while not predicted by any of the writers in the daily press, nor anticipated by the general public either East or West, was known a short time before the meeting to those on the "inside." The campaign was ably conducted, and although, in the face of the tremendous preponderance of associated clubs located in the East, the fight looked hopeless, sectional lines were strategically wiped out and Glenview came through triumphant, beating out Nassau County, the Eastern course, by nearly two votes to one.

The Glenview course is an excellent one, and all who have played over it are ready to admit its quality. It offers a great variety and requires the knowledge, not of the player who has never been off his home course, but of the man who has followed the game in many places, and whose hand and club are ready for emergencies.

WALTER CAMP.



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By Harry C. Palmer



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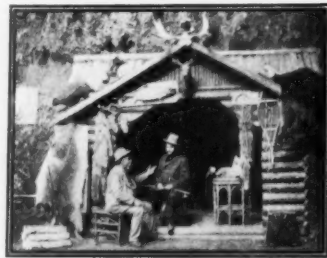
THE REMARKABLE degree of interest and public patronage that has attended the holding of sportsmen's shows in several of the leading cities of the Union during the past few years testifies strongly to the great popularity of sport with the rod, rifle and shotgun among Americans. The first show of the kind was held in Madison Square Garden during the winter of 1895, and commanded an attendance of such magnitude as to warrant its repetition the following year. Not only has the New York show since been held annually, but Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis have held, or are preparing to hold, their "first annual sportsmen's show."

When the character and essential features of these exhibitions are taken into consideration, the degree of popularity they enjoy is in no way surprising. To step, as is the case at the New York show, from the bustle and activity of Metropolitan surroundings into the grandeur of the Yosemite Valley or a glade of the Adirondacks, with the scent of balsam in one's nostrils, the splash of falling cascades to greet the ear, and the sight of one great composite camp of the hunter, fisherman and canoeist to meet the eye, is a novelty that thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers are ever ready to enjoy. Instead of the clang of trolley-car bells and the clatter of hoofs over the city asphalt, is heard the creak of an old mill-wheel as it revolves under the pressure of a mountain waterfall; the call of the moose, the "quack-quack" of the mallard and canvas-back, or the honk of the wild goose. Instead of towering skyscrapers and blockades of trucks and cabs, is seen a glorious vista of mountains and woodlands, produced with all the skill of which the scenic artist is master. Here is pitched a camp of deer hunters, with a saddle of venison hanging from the rack, and a couple of landlocked salmon upon the turf nearby; there is to be seen a group of Indian tepees, with their buckskin-clad occupants weaving blankets, engaged upon basket work, or fashioning a canoe from birchbark, while groups of moose, elk, caribou, deer, antelope and bison feed contentedly within the rustic inclosures that comprise the game park. At the base of the mountains, and from the centre of a miniature lake, arises a wooded island, with its coveys of quail, partridge and pheasants, its canoe camps, and the log cabins of the guides, while the guides themselves, in the picturesque attire of the backwoodsman, their faces bronzed by exposure and their muscular frames developed by long years of life in the woods, pass to and fro among the crowds—ideal hosts among ideal surroundings. The iron pillars and girders of the great building have

been entirely concealed by hemlock boughs, and spruce and pine branches, which exude the delightful odor of the woods, so well known to those who have enjoyed outings in Maine and the Adirondacks, and even the floor of the amphitheatre is covered with soil, pine needles and birch leaves, to lend realism to the environments.

In a word, entrance to Madison Square Garden during Sportsmen's Show week means the complete transference of the visitor from the atmosphere and conditions of city life to the delightful surroundings of the camp, the woods and the trout stream. Small wonder is it, then, that the man whose eyes have tired of the sight of asphalt and skyscraper, and the youth whose young blood leaps at the very thought of sport with the rod or the rifle, should seek the refreshing change made possible by the advent each year of this really beautiful exhibit within the heart of the metropolis.

In its educational features and in the moral and physical influences exerted, as well as in its delights to the eye, the Sportsmen's Show, as an institution, may be commended. The opportunity furnished to study animal and bird life; to comprehend the efforts exerted by Federal and State authorities, as well as by the various associations of guides and sportsmen, for the protection of fish and game; to acquire a fondness for healthful, invigorating and delightful pastimes in the woods or upon the stream, are enjoyed no-



A Guide's Cabin

where else so well, except in the woods themselves, and beyond question the Sportsmen's Show is inculcating this desire among the younger generation of American boys and girls as no other agency has ever done.

Three years ago, the physical instructor of one of New York's prominent schools for boys conceived the idea of forming an outing club among his pupils, and taking them to the Adirondacks for six weeks of camp life in this grand playground of the Empire State. Privilege was obtained for the use of camping grounds upon the shore of one of the beautiful lakes in which the Adirondacks abound, and the boys departed for their first summer's outing of this kind, in charge of their physical instructor. The glories of "Camp Rainbow" were so enthusiastically painted upon the return of the score of



The Rainbow Club at Camp Rainbow—Bluff Island, Lower Saranac Lake

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always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
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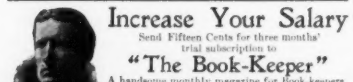


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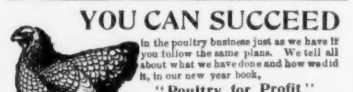
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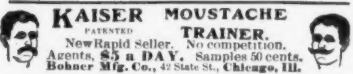
"Poultry for Profit"
Gives cuts of every variety of fowl, together with prices for singles, pairs, trios and pens, and eggs for hatching, in season. Cuts and plans for poultry houses. It cost too much money and time to be given away, but is sent for 10 cents.

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Largest Nursery. Fruit Tree Free. Result of 16 years' experience.

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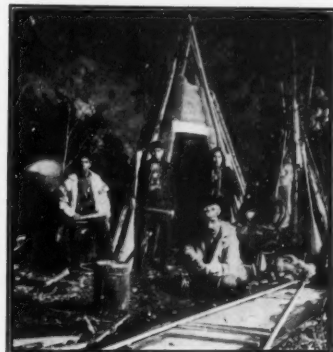
KAISER MOUTACHE TRAINER.

Patented. New Rapid Seller. No competition. Agents, \$5 a DAY. Samples 50 cents.

Bohner Mfg. Co., 40 State St., Chicago, Ill.

youngsters to New York that last summer the membership of the club was nearly doubled, and this year more than seventy boys will assemble at the camp.

A reproduction of "Camp Rainbow" is, this year, one of the most picturesque features of the Sportsmen's Show, now in progress at Madison Square Garden. It is located at the foot of the mountains, near the eastern end of the building, and in a big, well-appointed camp the youngsters are "camping out" for the period of the Show. This year they are dressed as guides, and at intervals a pair of them start with a party of visitors over a "deer trail," which leads in a winding path over the mountains and back to camp. Midway on the trail, and high above the wooded island, the young guides stop with their charges at "Observation Point," a ledge of rock from which a fine view of the great



Indian Moose Hunter and Family

camp may be enjoyed, before returning to "Camp Rainbow." Of course, several deer are met with en route, as should be the case upon all well-ordered deer trails. Within the tent are many trophies of the youngsters' stay in the Adirondacks—mounted deer heads, trout, foxes, and other quarry that have fallen to the rifles and succumbed to the rods of the young sportsmen. Just how greatly the boys enjoy their annual encampment at the Sportsmen's Show, and how beneficial are their outings in the fresh air of the Adirondacks, can best be judged by an inspection of "Camp Rainbow" itself and the bright-eyed, fresh-complexioned, sturdy lot of lads that are tented there.

The young sportsman is, perhaps, typical of the best element of the American youth of today, and without question the Sportsmen's Show is doing much to rapidly recruit this class.

FOOD

GOOD WORK

Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes.

Providence is sometimes credited with directing the footsteps by so simple a way as the reading of a food advertisement.

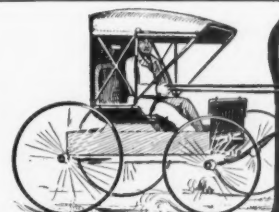
A lady out in Shelby, Mo., says, "About two years ago I was compelled to retire from my school teaching because I was completely broken down with nervous prostration.

I suffered agony in my back. My hands and feet would swell up nights. I was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could not digest anything if I tried. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work.

Some said I had consumption, others said dropsy. One day, as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food had cured her, so I concluded to try it.

I left off the old-fashioned breakfast and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That was 8 months ago and I have steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken, and I am now well again and able to return once more to my school duties and able to do anything necessary in my work.

My mind is clearer and my body stronger than ever before. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



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Hitch it up; take it home and test it. Compare it with the buggies your neighbors have paid considerable more for, and if not satisfied you have of which runs from ten to twenty-five cents. The Rose will be of a variety especially adapted to your climate, and the plant will bloom this year. It may be shipped at once, and will be unless you would prefer it on lay 1 and request us to hold it for you until that date.

Bear in mind that for only 10 cents—the regular price for a single issue—we will send you two copies of HOME AND FLOWERS and give you a magnificent Rose plant.

Address THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., 105 Citizen's Bank Building, Springfield, Ohio



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And Schlitz is the aged beer that never causes biliousness.

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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

HOME AND FLOWERS

An Illustrated Monthly Published in the Interests of a More Beautiful American Life

EDITED BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN EBEN E. REXFORD, FLORAL EDITOR

HOME AND FLOWERS is unique among periodicals—covering a new field. It seeks to make the world beautiful, and teaches a nobler conception of life and success—how to make the most of what one has. Every family needs it, and once introduced into a home our magazine becomes a permanent and welcome monthly visitor. Current issues contain articles on many live topics, among them the following:

"The Life Beautiful"

BY LILIAN WHITING

Author of the noted book "The World Beautiful." These articles tell how to make a home attractive and tasteful, and point out how such a home develops in its inmates "the life beautiful." These articles are designed to be of service to home-makers of moderate means who desire to possess and achieve beauty. Their motto is "All aspiration is toil; but inspiration cometh from above and is no labor."

"The Town's Opportunity"

BY CHARLES MCLIFORD ROBINSON

Author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," and a leading member of several art and civic betterment organizations. Mr. Robinson tells how the town may appropriately make ready for the tide of population now turning to it from the crowded city. Everything that appears in HOME AND FLOWERS is practical and Mr. Robinson's articles are pre-eminently so, and accordingly helpful.

"The Amateur Florist"

BY EREN E. REXFORD

Author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Only a Fanny Blossom," etc., and of many standard works on home floriculture. Mr. Rexford is America's most popular writer on flowers, and his work now appears in no other floral magazine. "The Amateur Florist" is a series of articles which will give all needed information about the successful culture of flowers by the inexperienced.

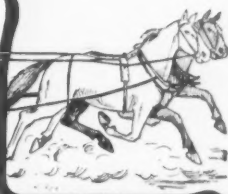
The above are samples of the feast of good things provided in each number of HOME AND FLOWERS. Early issues will tell "How to Enjoy Good Pictures," describe "Flowers in History," and give directions for the care of "The Aquatic Garden." Every month there is all the news of "The Wider Movement for Public Beauty," now attracting so much attention and which has been largely fostered by this magazine. HOME AND FLOWERS is the exponent of the American League for Civic Improvement, composed of local improvement societies from all sections of the country, and which originated the now famous "Model City" Exposition feature.

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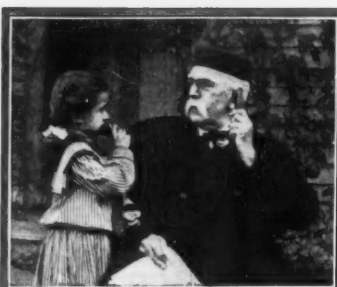
This treatment has completely cured hundreds of cases so desperate that noted surgeons refused to operate, declaring them fatal and hopeless.

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Send name and address if you are a sufferer or if you know of any one who is, and we will send all necessary information and hundreds of convincing testimonials absolutely free. Address Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., Box 507, Lebanon, Ohio. Don't fail to write to-day.



Wilson's Common Ear Drums

and throw that long tube away!"

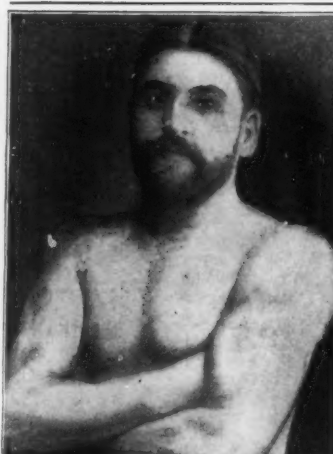
The use of trumpets, tubes, audiphones and other cumbersome and obsolete devices to aid the hearing is being everywhere abandoned since the appearance of these

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Curiosities of Turf Speculation

By Will. P. Pond

BACKING FAVORITES

SINCE the earliest ages of man, speculation, or the endeavor to get much for little, has been a dominant factor. What is known as Turf Speculation has probably more curious surroundings than any other phase of financial risk. A few years ago it was limited to the comparatively few wealthy supporters of racing the thoroughbred horse, and not until late in the last century, practically after the War of the Rebellion, did it begin to attain the popularity and generality of the present day, when, somewhere in this country, racing is carried on from January 1 to December 31, with only Sundays intervening.

Naturally, turf speculation has increased until, rightly regarded, it has become the backbone of the running and trotting interests, which in New York State alone pay a tax of over \$100,000 yearly to be distributed among the agricultural interests, besides furnishing a medium for food consumption represented by over ten thousand horses, used directly or indirectly in the thoroughbred or trotting ranks.

"WINNERS"

There is one curious phase surrounding turf speculation which apparently does not exist to the same extent in stocks, or any other phenomenally risky form of financing, and this is that, while almost any method of operating will certainly produce a certain amount of what are termed "winners," the season round, varying from 15 to 45 per cent, few people can handle them so as satisfactorily to solve the problem of making a profit without enormous risk. This, as a rule, is because the individual is weaker than his system of operation, and his nerve fails at the crucial point which must come sooner or later, and the second point is that very few understand how to adjust their initial risk to the capital at command. In other words, while the individual investing \$2,000 in a corner grocery store would not expect to make more than \$1,000 clear profit the first year, the average turf speculator would expect to make that amount per month, and generally courts disaster along those lines. Hence the enormous army who declare—either through ignorance or through ill success—that it is practically impossible to make money at the races, while the fact remains that men of unusually good business ability are doing so right along, and have been for years. The Dwyer brothers, owners of the mighty Hanover and many other great horses, broke up a lucrative butcher connection of a number of Brooklyn stores to "follow the turf"; George E. Smith commenced life as a cork cutter in Pittsburgh, and is to-day said to have deposited sufficient cash to ensure himself an annuity of \$20,000 a year, all made in racing speculation; Anthony Aste, the Produce Exchange bootblack, has been connected with the turf for years, and last year sold his two-year-old colt Nasturtium to William C. Whitney for \$50,000. There are scores of others who might be quoted—successful men on the turf because they would have been successful anywhere. The turf is not, decidedly not, a home for the indigent and incapable in all other lines, but to the acute, clever business man is proved to pay a larger percentage of profit, at a more reasonable risk, than even the Stock Exchange operations to the Wall Street expert.

SCIENTIFIC PUNTING

Two mediums work to success—intuitive personal knowledge and analysis of a very high order, and what must—for lack of a better term—be termed mathematics. The latter, consciously or unconsciously, governs all types of successful turf speculation.

The first man to demonstrate successful methodical play as applied to chance was De Moivre, who lived about 1640, and wrote the wonderful "Doctrine of Chances," which ran through four editions. This really marvellous work treats exclusively of applying method to games of chance, and from one of his methods he demonstrated how it could be successfully and acceptably applied to the insuring of human life, drafting out a table which, in later years, was the keynote of the present magnificent beneficent institution known as "Insurance" in all its varied forms. One of his ideas was to wager on a steadily increasing scale formed from a basic 1, 2, 3, placed in a vertical column, the top and bottom being added together to make "4," the unit of speculation. If won, it was cancelled, and the next risk was naturally "2." If won, a new series was commenced. If losses came, the amount of each was placed at the bottom of the column, and this steadily increased the wager, until successive wins and their cancellations again wiped all the column figures out. This has been adapted with remarkable success to turf speculation, and it will be readily recognized as the insurance principle pure and simple, of a steadily increasing wager according to the "age" of the series, the successive policies being cancelled and paid as they become due. This method is a sure winner, except when many successive losses are followed by a series of wins which pay less than even money.

With the exception of 1899 and 1900, for many years the average of winning first favorites at the tracks around New York has been slightly over forty per cent for the season, and for the past two years the average price has totalled 2 to 1. Here is a self-evident proposition! Wager \$10 on every favorite during the season! There were about 800 races; this means that of the 800 wagers 480 lost \$4,800, and the 320 which won at 2 to 1 netted \$6,400, or a net profit of \$1,600. The obvious reflection is, "Why not play favorites and make money?" This is not so easy in practice. In the first place, several horses started at odds of 1 to 20, 1 to 10, etc., and very few people could be induced to make such plays. In the next, the odds shown on the official charts are taken just when the horses are at the post, and although the chart may show Ethelbert 6 to 5, Imp 7 to 5, the actual ring quotations on the fifty odd slates will be in many cases just the reverse, and between the two the average punter is sure to make a mistake. This phase occurs repeatedly during the season in actual play, and with the curious "cussedness" which attends inanimate objects these hitches always come at the most inopportune situation, when there is a large amount of money in the ring, and a mistake is almost fatal. Another equally important rock is the dead-heat. Here comes a race when a win is the turning point in the series. The price is below even money, the face amount of the entire transaction is divided, and although the punter actually wins his wager he loses money on the race. These are the main reasons why so few people play favorites.

CURIOUS METHODS

Apart from the scientific handicap (which takes an expert over two hours a day to approximate his horse's chances under varying weights), winners—in prospective—are chosen by many curious methods. One is to take the initials of the winning horses for the past three years, and for the coming year give the preference to the six or the scale having the highest totals. Last season the letters were B. M. L. R. T. H. At the Morris Park spring meeting, opening in May, the horses winning in the 72 races fell into line as follows: B. had ten winners, M. had 9, L. 8, R. 7, T. 7, and H. 6; or over 65 per cent, bringing forward such animals as Banastar, the 20 to 1 winner of the great Metropolitan Handicap; Blue Girl, Buffon, Bonniert, Brandy Smash, Barbara Freitche, Blues, Black Fox, Blueaway, in the first division. In 1893 this method gave the winner of the Suburban, the Realization, and many other classic events.

Another curious plan is to go over the last four races of each horse and add together the prices quoted against them; thus, 7 to 5, 8 to 5, 3 to 1, and 6 to 1. These are averaged out mathematically, and the horse whose total has the smallest amount is played to get third, or wherever even money can be obtained. Although this method has many long runs of losers, it has strong bunches of consecutive winners, and its extraordinary long shots are something to marvel at. The basis of this method—unsuspected by those who use it—is that the horse is really better than shown in his recent races, that his owner has been playing him, and been disappointed, and that now he is about due to win.

PLAYING HORSES AND JOCKEYS

A very interesting method was thrashed out in the New York "Sun" last May by which the horses had their last four races examined, and were credited with 25 points for a win, 18 for getting second, and 8 for third; the horse with the highest average was then played around even money to win back losses and be \$5 ahead. This method gave 31 per cent of winning bets, the greatest capital required was \$1,100—when nearly \$400 ahead—and the winnings on the season amounted to \$2,012.

A lucrative method is to watch the jockeys closely, and, choosing the six leading boys, place each in a column to himself, and play them every time they ride without regarding price at all; the play is to commence at \$1 each boy, and steadily increase it \$1 at each loss until a win is scored, when a return is made to the original \$1, and this also wins rather well. In fact the methods are endless, even to the lady who folds her programme into as many folds as there are races, pushes her hatpin through it, and plays the horse nearest the pin-prick. This also gives many winners! One well-known turf writer, two seasons back, played four horses in a seven-horse race, and not one of them finished first, second or third, while his wife "hatpinned" the winner, Janice, at 20 to 1.

It may be generally held that a capital of \$1,000 is needed to successfully make a bet of \$5, and if expertly played along this basis it will win from 50 to 300 per cent, from May to November.

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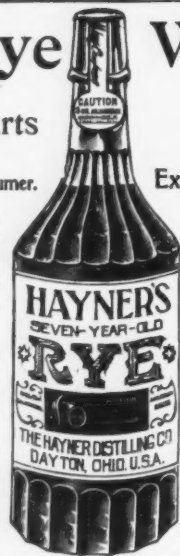
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Changes Affecting Appointments to West Point

RECENTLY there have been important changes made in the laws and regulations governing the appointment and examination of candidates for admission into the United States Military Academy at West Point as cadets.

Each Congressional district and each organized Territory of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia, has long been entitled to have one cadet at Annapolis and one at West Point, besides the ten cadets at large whom the President of the United States has been entitled to name for each Academy during his four years' term of office; but, in addition to these, each State of the Union is now entitled to have two cadets at the Military Academy all the time, appointed from the State at large (each United States Senator having the nomination of one); and the number of military cadets at large which the President is entitled to appoint has been increased to thirty.

This decided increase in the total number of cadets now allowed at the United States Military Academy was made in the Military Academy Appropriation bill, approved June 6, 1900, of which bill section 4 reads as follows: "That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and thirty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of the thirty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed."

In applying this law the War Department has endeavored to keep the quota of cadets full all the time by authorizing the naming of two alternates for each principal, and thereby making a threefold provision against failure in passing the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Each alternate named not only receives from the War Department a letter of appointment, but must appear for examination at the same time and place with the principal or regular appointee; and, if the principal fails to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations, either physically or mentally, the better qualified of the two alternates, as determined by the preliminary examinations, is admitted as the cadet.

The requirement that both the principal and the alternates must report for examination at the time and place designated in the letters of appointment is imperative, and no alternate is allowed to defer reporting for examination until the result of the examination of the principal is known.

But prior to being appointed to the United States Military Academy all principals and alternates designated must appear for mental and physical examinations before boards of army officers convened on the first day of May annually at such places as the War Department selects, except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examinations commence on the following Tuesday; and either the principal or one of the alternates designated from each Congressional or Territorial district, State at large or the District of Columbia, is admitted to the Academy without further examination, if he passes this examination satisfactorily.

The successful candidate, whether he be the principal or one of the alternates, must report in person to the Superintendent at West Point, N. Y., before 12 o'clock noon, on the fifteenth day of June following his examination. No candidate is examined at any other time than the first day of May, unless he has been prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause from presenting himself at the May examination; in which case he must report to the Superintendent of the Academy at West Point, and in person, before 12 o'clock noon, on the twelfth day of June, for examination at the Academy.

In addition to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and United States history, heretofore covered by the preliminary examination for admission into the United States Military Academy, all examinations for admission (after the class admitted in 1901) will also cover the subjects of algebra, plane geometry, English composition and English literature, and the outlines of general history, physiology and hygiene; and, besides passing a satisfactory examination in all of these branches, each candidate for admission must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at the date of reporting to the Superintendent; must be of good moral character; must be unmarried; must be almost perfect physically, and must be a bona fide citizen and actual resident of the Territory, Congressional district and State, District of Columbia or State at large from which he claims to have been appointed.

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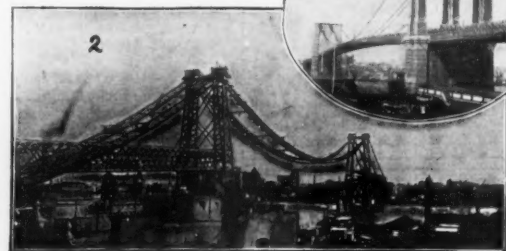
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